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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

A LONDON PAPER quoted by the *Statesman* gives the following abstract of a speech of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose at the East Indian Association on "Imperialism in India":

In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of Sir D. Wedderburn's paper on "Imperialism in India" before the East Indian Association, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the Agent of the Indian Association, made an eloquent speech. He said the loyalty of India to England was firm now as it ever had been, and the people were convinced that the English rule was necessary for their safety and comfort. Moreover, the withdrawal of England from India would be an unmitigated calamity for India, and would mean the substitution of anarchy and confusion for peace and order. But England had taught the people of India to judge her by a higher standard than had hitherto prevailed in the East, and when they came to so test her, they found much that they could not approve of, and that was opposed to the first principles of justice and wisdom. The promulgation of the new policy was regarded as the inauguration of a new and a happier era, but that belief had been rudely dispelled, and the new *regime* had been synonymous with harsher treatment and heavier taxation. The new policy was inaugurated at an unfortunate time, when India was groaning under the ravages of famine, but the Government saw nothing wrong in ordering national rejoicings at a time of national tribulation, and the first fruits of the new *regime* were additional taxation. A new license-tax had been imposed, whereby incomes of more than four rupees a week were taxed, while the official class, in whom the power of taxation was lodged, took good care to exempt themselves from the scope of the new taxation. The plea put forward by the Government for this course was the necessity of providing against future famines by a famine fund, but it was known that that fund had been appropriated already to other purposes. The officials were never tired of preaching the necessity of preserving British policy in the East; but while they were ready to enter upon wars of questionable justice across the frontier at the risk of involving the finances of the country in confusion, it was extraordinary that they should be incapable of discerning that their recent policy must lower the character of the British Government in the eyes of the people of India, and that at a time of grave financial embarrassment they should not scruple to sacrifice the considerable revenue derived from taxation on cotton goods. The Government had gone in for Imperialism with a vengeance; they were alienating the people of India by the Arms Act and other measures, and had entered on a policy of suspicion which was as unwise as it was ungenerous. By displaying distrust of the people they would give occasion to the people to justify that suspicion. Again, the Civil Service was theoretically open to the natives, but restrictions were imposed which shut them out. The allegation that the service was not suited to them was not true, for, as an instance, of nine natives who had entered the service through London, three had recieved the thanks of Government for their conduct during the famine, and one had recently been thanked for his bravery on the occasion of the great cyclone in Bengal. The educated class in India was increasing and taking a deep interest in the welfare of their country, and it was not wise or prudent that their aspirations should remain longer ungratified. Whether they were to be loyal or disaffected must depend to large extent on the treatment they received from the Government, and the Government, instead of indulging in pretty wars and tawdry Brummagem Imperialism in India, should concentrate their energies on improving the condition of the millions of people entrusted to their care, and adopt a policy of generous confidence in the people, which was calculated alike to redound to the glory of England and the benefit of India.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to exhort our wealthy countrymen to open their purse-strings for the support of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the delegate of the Indian Association in England. The wealthy should certainly contribute, but the obligation does not the less rest upon the middle class educated natives. If these would contribute but a rupee per head, a lakh of rupees would be raised in no time.

THE HOME NEWS gives the following particulars about Lieutenant Carey, who according to the *Times of India's* special telegram, "has been sentenced to death for misbehaviour":

The grandson of Sir Jahleel Brenton, who on board the *Cæsar*, at Gibraltar in 1801, and at many other places afterwards, did splendid service, and the brother of a man who wears the medal of the Humane Society for thrice saving the lives of drowning men. Lieutenant Carey was educated at a French Lycee and was selected from all the officers at the front as best qualified to accompany the Prince. He gained a free commission in 1865, was in sole command of the Fort of Accra on the African coast when only eighteen went to Jamaica volunteered for the Honduras war in which he showed equal capacity and pluck, volunteered for the English ambulance in the Franco-German war, during which he was thrice taken prisoner while engaged on duty. He left England for South Africa in March last, and has shown throughout the campaign great ability and the power of rendering many and valuable services. He has examined roads, marked out camping-grounds, and as a member of Lord Chelmsford's staff surveyed and mapped out the path to Ulundi. Even the *Daily Telegraph* admits that the young officer who has done all this "cannot well be a poltroon, while his military distinctions show that he is not a dunce."

We hope the rumour that Lieutenant Carey has been "sentenced to death is not true." We think Empress Eugenie would be the first to ask the Queen for the remission of the sentence.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has received he following news from Kabul:

It is reported here that three divisions of Russian troops, including detachments from Tashkend, have marched to Bokhara.

Abdul Rahman Khan, son of the late Mahomed Afzul Khan, will very likely make an early attempt to occupy Balkh. But we shall learn what his movements are as soon as the next caravan arrives from Turkestan.

I have also heard that the Governor of Russian Turkestan wishes to send an envoy to Cabul. Meanwhile a Bokhariot merchant, and a subject of the Russian Government is now putting up here, and corresponds with the Russian Government in Central Asia. All matters going on at Cabul he reports in the Turkish language.

Adverting to Abdul Rahman Khan, it is reported here that the Sirdar is already at the head of some twenty thousand men on the banks of the Oxus.

Has Russia again commenced its under-hand policy?

LALLA CHAGGA MAL, M. A. has been appointed Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

THE DESTRUCTION of rats in the Bombay Presidency is going on pleasantly enough. A local contemporary says that hundreds of baskets full of rats are daily brought before the mamlutdar and await rewards. The mamlatdar directs his people to count the rats and to cut off their tails. They are then thrown into large pits dug for the purpose. Some of the ratcatchers dig up the rat holes deep enough, where they find rats collected in little armies, and are destroyed wholesale. Some of the holes are also found to contain heaps of grain.

TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

PUNCH has the following graceful lines *in memoriam* of Lord Lawrence:

Not in the far-off church, where his grey head
He bowed in worship, should that head be laid;
His place, of right, is with our famous dead,
Who sleep within the Abbey's storied shade,

There let him sleep, where they too are at rest,
Who helped him stay our empire when it reeled—
Clyde, Pollock, Outram—kings of men confest,
He chief in council as these chief in field.

We saw him, grave and grey, deep-furrowed, stren,
Of visage something rugged: face and frame
Bespeaking strength; not swift, nor slow to learn;
In choice of men of an unerring aim;

Just, and in justice armed, nor fearing, then,
What chance of change might bring, as one that knew
The world is ruled of God and not of men,
That what's begun in right is half brought through.

In his proconsulships, from small to great,
He held his name, knowing "twas England's too,
So high and stainless, he to love turned hate
And made of sullen foemen followers true.

Right manhood's heart he won, where'er he came,
Gentle for all his bluntness and plain ways;
Still taking Truth and Justice for his aim,
Unswayed by pride, or profit or men's praise:

Then, when at length came trial's testing hour
And all our Indian Empire shook and swayed,
Like a great city in an earthquake's power,
He bridled panic, and confession stayed,

Till fluttering Fear took strength of his strong will,
And where Defiance brave Obedience bowed,
And, crippled of its power to work us ill,
Baffled Rebellion crouched before him, cowed.

While he a wall of shelter, tower of strength,
Stood full against the storm, and to him drew
All means of best defence, until at length,
Our armours weakest part its strongest grew:

For there stood Lawrence, with his calm clear eye,
His iron will, wise judgment, winnowing ear
Nor prone to trust nor boastful to defy
As high above all favour as all fear.

That Englands Empire from that furnace came
Unshattered thanks to this man most are due;
And let not scorn be heaped upon his name,
Because small men's small fears he never knew;

When, ganging Indians and her foemens power,
From the Great Mountains to the Southern Blue,
He would not join the clamour of the hour,
Nor to escape fancied risks, run danger true,

Burdens on India's poverty to lay,
That shadowy frontier shadowy foes may ward;
And, for dim fears and distant waste away
Strength that wise rule and justice best can guard.

Lay him with the Great Dead, who, living, held
High place with the best Living; let him sleep
After his life of toil, who heart unquelled
Unspoiled, unsoured, unspotted, still could keep

A simple-mannered rude and rugged man
But true, and wise, and merciful and just
Of all these monuments when all we scan
Which rises o'er more justly honoured dust.

KING ALCOHOL, after conquering Europe and America, has it seems extended his dominion over Africa. The Revd. Mr. Mackey, one of the Church Missionaries at Lake Nyanza, thus writes on the subject:

"Oh how often will I enter in my journal as I pass through many tribes, 'Drink is the curse of Africa!' Useguha, Usagara, Ugogo, Unyamwezi, Usukuma, Ukerewe, and Uganda too—go where you will, you will find every week, and, when grain is plentiful, every night, every man, woman, and child, even to sucking infant, are reeling with the effects of alcohol. On this account chiefly I have become a teetotaller on leaving the coast and have continued so ever since. I believe also that abstinence is the true secret of continued and unimpaired health in the tropics. Who wishes to introduce civilization into Africa? Let a *sine qua non* of the enterprise be that its members be total abstainers. The West Coast is ruined with rum; it is killing the Kaffir in the South; and even on the East Coast at Zanzibar, a vile liquor is distilled from the sugar-cane at Kokotoni that is retailed by every Hindu, Banyan, and Goa merchant in all the coast towns, to the destruction of the Suaheli race."

The fire-water is the bane of the world.

A GERMAN inventor proposes to make boots that will never wear out. He mixes with a waterproof glue a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather sole employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, while they enable the wearer to walk safely over slippery roads.

THE LARGEST bridge in Europe will be completed by the Russians. It will cross the Volga in the Government of Samara, Russia, on the Siberian Railroad. The river at the point of crossing is four miles wide in the spring, and 4,732 feet wide in the autumn. The cost of the bridge will be about $3,500,000. Twelve piers 85 feet high, at a distance of over 364 feet, will support the structure.

WE TAKE the following paragraph from the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*:

"We have heard in times gone by how Railway officials in India used to have all their household servants entered on the books of the Company as line men, gatekeepers, firemen, peons &c, and had thought the rigorous measures adopted by the various agencies to ensure a discontinuance of the practice had resulted in its suppression. But a short time ago we heard of a case on the G. I. P. Railway, and now we are informed that on a State Railway in Bengal the system still thrives. At a certain Station the books of an official were recently examined, when they disclosed the fact that Abdoolah and Abdool Bux whose names appeared therein were one and the same individual. A few questions were answered by the man in such a straightforward manner thrat he was sent away, and has not been seen since."

Perhaps this mode of employing menials is not altogether unknown in other departments.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has addressed the following complimentary letter to the Maharaja of Kuppurthulla on the efficiency of his troops:

My dear Maharaja,—As the contingent you so loyally sent in aid of the Imperial Government during the late operations on the Frontier, have left for your country, I take an early opportunity of conveying to your Highness my very best thanks for the admirable body of troops sent to the front by the Kapurthalla State; at the same time to express my entire approval of their conduct, and the very creditable manner in which they performed the important duties entrusted to them.

The conduct of both officers and men was excellent, and I can only now hope they will reach their homes in good health, to receive the approval of your Highness and the congratulations of their friends on their return.

I trust your Highness continues in the enjoyment of good health, and with every good will.

AT THE Madras Lying-in-Hospital last year fifteen women were delivered of twins, and one of triplets; fifteen of the children were male and eighteen female; twenty-seven were born alive (twelve male and fifteen female), and six were still-born (three of each sex); in four instances the children were both males, in six instances both females; and in five a male and female. The sex of the triplets was two males and one female.

THE PIONEER hears that Mr. C. J. O'Donnell of the Bengal Civil Service has gone home with a view to enter Parliament. We wish him success. India should strengthen his hands.

LADY WALDEGRAVE is dead. The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent gives the following account of her:

The death of Lady Waldegrave has been a great blow to the Liberal party, a serious loss to London society. Lady Waldegrave had in a large degree taken the place that was once filled by the late Lady Palmerston. She had enormous wealth, which had been left to her by the three husbands to whom she had been successively united before her marriage to Lord Carlingford; she had a beautiful house in London, and

Strawberry Hill is known as one of the finest mansions in the United Kingdom. She was not only a hospitable entertainer, but a woman of great tact and very considerable political ability. Her receptions were the rendezvous of Liberals and Radicals alike, and many a little political difficulty and many an important political move has been settled or originated at her table. Her death was very sudden, and has evoked the most genuine regret.

ONCE MORE the subject of the hearing of the appeals of Indian Princes by the Privy Council has been rejected by the House of Lords :

Lord Stanley of Alderley moved a resolution to the effect that all cases of disputed succession to Indian principalities or States not involving preponderating political considerations or criminal elements should be decided by judicial authority and be referable to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The adoption of such a resolution was he thought desirable on every ground of justice because in cases of disputed succession it was only by some means as that which he proposed that those native princes who were interested in them would really be enabled to have their claims fairly heard. Besides such a proposal was only in conformity with a promise which had been made by Lord Canning.

Viscount Cranbrook said he could not on the part of the Government assent to the resolution. The House must see at once that necessity which existed for leaving to the dominant authorities in India the power of deciding such questions as those of disputed succession for they only could have a full knowledge of all the elements which had to be taken into consideration in dealing with such cases. There were no doubt certain cases in which Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India might be interested, and for the decision of which they might not be supposed to constitute an impartial tribunal. Such cases would very properly, as had been more than once done, be referred to some such tribunal as the Judicial Committee, but he did not think that it would be desirable that that course should be generally adopted. In fact the questions involved in cases such as those to which the resolution related were too large to be decided by a small judicial tribunal, and nothing had been said by Lord Canning which amounted to a promise that that should be done.

An "imperialist" Government could not be expected to make this constitutional concession.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following Indian items of Parliamentary intelligence :

Lotteries in India.

Mr. E. Stanhope, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said : in November 1877, the Government of India passed a resolution concurring with the opinion expressed by the Government of Bengal as to the mischievous character of these lotteries and race sweeps and requesting the local Governments to enforce the law uniformly against their being advertised in the newspapers. If, therefore, these lotteries are still advertised, of which I have no certain knowledge, I am afraid that the law is not yet fully enforced, but my noble friend will make inquiry on the subject.

The five per cent Indian stock.

Mr. E. Stanhope, in answer to Viscount Lewisham, who, in the absence of Sir C. Mills, asked a question as to the paying off in July 1880, of the Five Per Cent. Indian Loan, said : The terms and conditions shall be announced towards the close of the year, and ample time shall be given to all trustees and others holding the Five Per Cent. Stock to consider the conditions of conversion which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council. These terms must depend to a very great extent on the state of the money market at the time, but I may say that it is in contemplation to issue a Three and a half per cent. Stock for that purpose, into which holders of Five per Cent. Stock will be allowed to convert at a price to be fixed hereafter.

On the motion of Mr. E. Stanhope, the Railways and Telegraphs in India Bill was committed *pro forma*, in order that it might be reprinted with amendments.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jorehat in Assam thus writes to us about the use of the juice of the papya fruit in boiling meat :

"The people of Assam almost invariably apply the juice of papya (they call it *amrita*) to the flesh of goat, deer &c especially when it is quite fresh and very tough. The flesh of Rhinoceros which is very rare is taken by the Assamese as one of the sacred things allowed by *Shastras*. To eat this meat is considered to be as holy an action as a visit to the holy shrines of Benares or Jagannath. It is known to be the toughest of all the meats and perhaps had they been ignorant as to the use of the papya juice they would have been obliged to take the sacred thing almost raw. The lower class of people who may not well know the art of cooking and who can ill afford to get a sufficient quantity of oil or ghee and spices to cook with, adopt generally the means of making the meat tender by the use of the juice. The drum makers and persons of similar pursuits mix a very small quantity of juice with a large quantity of water, and apply the mixture to the dry leather in order to make it little soft and expedite the process of tanning. Some people describe the juice to have a contrary effect on the poisonous quality which the opium and oil mixed together possess, but, I am not certain of it.

PARSU RAM KHOUND.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new bi-weekly paper to be published at Mussoorie and called the *Indian Echo*. We wish the projectors every success.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to call the attention of the Bhaugulpore Municipality to the state of a mohulla, called Jogsar. We are sorry we cannot make room for his letter *in extenso*. Another correspondent complains of wild boars in the town.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that the Boinchee road from the Railway station to Bhastara is not always safe to travellers, and requests attention of the Police authorities to the subject.

OUR RANCHEE Correspondent thus writes to us under date the 24th ultimo :

The weather has been very clear for the last five or six days. The suspension of the rains has fortunately done good. Cholera has almost disappeared. The cultivation of the late crop is being satisfactorily carried on and no more rains for some time to come are needed for it. Cereals whose growth has been very niggardly for heavy rain-fall for almost a full month have begun to come up with smiling faces. People are the more sorry that there is no symptom of the fall of price of the food grains. Rice of the coarsest kind sells at 16 seers to the rupee and wheat, 9 seers. The day is distant when the price of rice will revert to its normal rate of 32 seers for the rupee in Chota Nagpore. It is something like a dream to men of these days. Poor people hail eagerly such old halcyon days, because they cannot bear the burden any longer. It has become to them the last straw on the camel's back. A supply of East India Post Cards has been received at the local Treasury only to the value of Rs. 45 or 50. The sale of Cards at the local Post Office is very extensive.

A CORRESPONDENT at Durbhanga announces the death of Babu Rajkissen Mookerji, Assistant Surgeon, Durbhanga. He was a young man of much ability and skill, and his amiable and generous disposition won him universal respect. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

THERE WERE 188 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd August, of which 4 only were from cholera, 1 from small-px, 64 from fever, 33 from bowel complaints, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born and eight persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 13.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay have decided on obtaining from England the services of a skilled teacher of Pottery manufacture, an appointment for which provision was made when the salaries of the teachers in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art were redistributed in 1876-77.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has accorded his assent to the following Bills :—

A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime movers attached thereto in the town and Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.

A Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act in Sind.

A Bill (Bombay) to further amend Act XIII of 1856. —*Ditto,*

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Umbicachurn Chowdry, B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Nagode, Bundelkund Road Division, Central India, has made over to the Government of Bengal Rs. 1200 for the purpose of awarding annually a medal worth Rs. 50 to the student who may obtain the highest marks in mathematics in the Civil Engineering Examination in the Calcutta University. The Government of Bengal has given its thanks to the donor for his public-spirited offer.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thus dwells on the causes of the Deccan riots and dacoities :

There was, and is agrarian distress of the most desperate description in the British Deccan, hence the materials for disorder were too abundant as, in effect, Lord Lytton admits. And it there "is no sign of agrarian connection in this case" why did not the dacoits extend their operations to the adjoining Mahratta districts of the Nizam's territory ? In that direction there was quite as good a field for "loot" and as presumably, the police there is less efficient, and troops far less easily available both Hurri Naik and Phudke would have had more scope. But the other conditions the "hopelessness' and "bitterness of sentiment," rendering villagers or agricultural labourers more amenable to the seductions of personal crime were not found there. Though we regret that it should be so there can be no doubt that the agricultural community and its dependents in adjoining native states have been preserved—partly from natural causes—in a condition of such comparative comfort that they would have very soon made their country too hot both for Hurri Naik the Ramosi and Phudke the *Mauvais Sujet* and half-crazy Brahmin clerk.

But the writer forgets that if the Government were to accept the position he assumes, it would be proclaiming the failure of British administration in the Deccan.

THE SAME JOURNAL thus comments on the present commercial spirit in Bombay : "Much of the old leaven of speculation, instead of steady perseverance, of selfish and sinister scheming instead of honest and intelligent enterprise, has been prevalent. Proofs of this are too painfully obvious just now in our Courts and all around. What is worse, a sort of paralysis seems to have fallen on our citizens of all classes, and there is danger of much of the ground gained by Bombay in the path of industrial enterprise being lost." We are exceedingly sorry to read this.

AT THE last quarterly meeting of the Bombay Corporation Mr. J. P. Capadia asked the Chairman if members were at liberty to read their speeches ; the Chairman said it was allowable in the case of those who had not sufficient command of English to address an *ex tempore* speech. Mr. Kirkham said that written speeches had of late become the rule rather than the exception. The subject dropped without a vote. Written speeches are a great nuisance. Thank God Calcutta has not come to the pass deplored in Bombay !

ACCORDING to the *Cochin Argus* "great discontent is said to prevail in Goa in consequence of the recently introduced "Transmission Tax," by which persons completing sales and transfers of moveable and immoveable property to the value of Rs. 150 and upwards are liable to pay a tax of 6 and 3 per cent. respectively. In cases of hereditary bequests a fee of 2 per cent. is leviable ; between brothers, 3 per cent ; uncles and nephews, 6 per cent. and all others 10 per cent." The succession tax has already been imposed upon the people of India in the shape of certificate or probate tax.

A CORRESPONDENT at Madras requests us to publish the following letter :

I beg to draw your particular attention to an astounding announcement which has met my eye at column 2 (last paragraph) of p. 2 of the *Indian Mercantile Gazette* of Madras of this day's date. The announcement I speak of is as follows :

"The *Nasrat ul-Akhbar*, a paper published at Dehli, states that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's free and frequent intercourse with Europeans in Bangalore has wrought a charge [change ?] in him, and that he is about to declare his belief in the God of the Christian."

Can this be true ? I hope not. But unless this announcement is officially contradicted, I am afraid it will do mischief.

A MYSORIAN.

WITH REGARD to the case of the Italian Musician, Casorite, the Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following : "Simla feeling has been a good deal stirred by this affair. Ladies are especially interested in the poor culprit, and the money which provided him with Counsel's advice was supplied by a subscription promoted by members of the Viceroy's household." Is this true ? The Viceroy ought to put his "house in order." This is the second time the Vice-regal household has played mischief doubtless without the knowledge of the head of the house.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

WE HEAR that Mr. Page, officiating Magistrate, Jessore, will act for Mr. Bourdillion as Inspector General of Registration.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon of the Indian milch-cow. A copy of it ought to be hung at the India Office, and another at Government House, Calcutta, for perpetual reference.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph is going the round of the papers : British India has 44 cities counting 50,000 inhabitants and upwards, the most populous ones being—Calcutta, 892,429 ; Bombay, 644,405 ; Madras, 397,552 ; Lucknow, 284,779 ; Benares, 175,188 ; Patna, 158,900 ; Delhi, 154,417 ; Agra, 149,008 ; Allahabad, 143,693 ; Bangalore, 142,513 ; Umritsur, 135,813 ; Cawnpore, 122,770 ; Poona, 118,886 ; Ahmedabad, 116,873 ; Surat, 107,149 ; Bareilly, 102,902 ; Lahore, 98,924 ; and Rangoon, 93,745. We do not know who is the author of this paragraph. The very first item is wrong. It says that Calcutta has a population of 842,429, whereas the last census does not shew even half that number.

IT IS stated that the Native Commissioners in the Hur Sahai Case, constituting a majority, have come to conclusions favourable to Hur Sahai, which Government is unable to reconcile with the recorded evidence. The President's verdict, though not based on the same grounds, is said to be not favourable to Mr. Saunders.

WE HAVE received the July number of the *Oriental Miscellany*. The most readable article in this number is the squib entitled "the election of Jotramani." Barring a few slips here and there it is well sustained.

THERE WAS another party at the residence of the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth on Thursday last. There was a good gathering of European and Native gentlemen at this pleasant re-union.

WE OWE an apology to Mr. P. Ghose for not noticing earlier his "Euclid," a copy of which has been lying on our table for some weeks past. The object of this edition of Euclid, as the author says in the preface, is to meet the requirements of students preparing for the Entrance Examination of the Indian Universities. The text of Euclid as given in Dr. Simson's edition has been generally followed with copious explanatory notes and questions. To these has been added a collection of model problems and theories, with analytical and synthetical solutions. To make the work of special interest to Entrance candidates, a large collection of exercises, taken chiefly from the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Cambridge, and other University papers, has been given with Hints for solution. No pains have been spared to make the book both useful and comprehensive. The author has brought to bear upon his work a keen analytical faculty, which cannot be too

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highly praised. The book is eminently adapted to the capacity of the student of the elements of Geometry and ought to find favour with our schools.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Mysore for 1877-78. 2. Do. Do. in the Central Provinces for Do. 3. Do. Do. in Ajmere for Do. 4. Do. Do. in Coorg for Do. 5. Report on the Prison Administration in British Burmah for 1878. 6. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for June 1879 and the three months, 1st April to 8th June 1879. 7. The Native Army in India. A paper read before the East India Association, by General Orfeur Cavanagh. 8. Messrs. Dickinson and Co's monthly Price List of printing paper, cards &c. for August 1879. 9. *Oriental Miscellany* for July 1879.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 3rd.—Capetown advices to the 15th July state that Lord Chelmsford has resigned, and is returning to Durban.

2nd.—The House of Commons has read a third time the bill for an Indian loan of two millions. Sir Stafford Northcote will move in the House of Commons on Monday, a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for the ability and judgment with which he applied the resources of the Indian Empire in support of the Military operations in Afghanistan; also, thanks to Generals Stewart, Browne, Maude, Biddulph and Roberts, and the native and European officers under them, for the gallantry, skill, and zeal displayed in the campaign, and highly approving the valour and perseverance of the European and native non-commissioned officers and men. The evacuation of Roumelia by the Russians has been completed. One hundred arrests have been made on the estate of the Grand Duke Constantine.

5th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in moving the vote of thanks in the House of Commons last night to the Viceroy and Army for their Afghan services, specially added the name of Sir Frederick Haines. He described in eulogistic terms the operations of the three columns, and gave especial praise to the completeness with which they were carried out. He thanked the native officers and soldiers for their services, and hoped the defeat of the Afghans by our overwhelming superiority would not interfere with future satisfactory relations with that country. Lord Hartington supported the vote of thanks so far as the military were concerned, but objected to the Viceroy being included. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the House agreed to the resolution without a division. The House of Lords also agreed to the resolution without a division, Lord Cranbrook made special mention of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the political officers. The House of Commons has voted the extra credit of three millions on account of the Zulu war.

6th.—Mr, Stanhope said £13,000 voted temporarily to Dhuleep Singh pending a definite settlement of his affairs.

7th.—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Capetown, 23rd July, states that he had had an interview with the Chiefs in the Coast district, which was satisfactory, but adds that quiet is impossible while Cetywayo is at large. It will be necessary, therefore, to reoccupy Ulundi. Sir Garnet says that, owing to a superfluity of troops, he is dissolving the first division and cavalry brigade. The prospects of peace and satisfactory settlement of the country are good.

8th.—The House of Commons, by a large majority, have sanctioned the Peninsular and Oriental contract for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East. Mr. Fawcett called attention to and opposed Dhuleep Singh's application for an increased allowance. Mr. Stanhope, in replying, said that a despatch on the subject had been received from the Indian Government, which the Indian Council were about to deliberate upon. There were no grounds to assume that the application was granted. Probably it would be necessary to introduce a bill to settle Dhuleep Singh's affairs. After a protracted trial, the Reverend Newmann Hall has obtained a divorce.

St. Petersburg 7th.—The *Golos* publishes intelligence, dated Tchikislar 13th July, that only the vanguard of the Russian expeditionary force has been despatched; the main body and staff start in the middle of August.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 14th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism and Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 15th Inst. at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 16th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Carbonic Oxide and Compounds of Carbon and Hydrogen.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

X.

P. W. D.—*(Continued.)*

WE shewed last week how Lord Dalhousie's new Department of Public Works, originally comprising two Branches, has developed itself into five, and how the cost has consequently increased about sixty-six per cent. It is true that since the time of Lord Dalhousie the works have greatly increased; grand projects of Railway and Irrigation have been started and executed; new barracks have been built and civil buildings multiplied; new roads have been made, and new embankments constructed. All this of course has necessitated the increase of establishment for construction and supervision, but we are of opinion that a few additional hands here and there would have proved sufficient. There was no necessity for creating so many new branches and thus enhancing the cost of establishment manyfold. Surely where one pair of eyes would have sufficed, it was not necessary to have three pairs. We will give one or two examples. Take for instance the establishments for Provincial and Military Works:

BENGAL.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Darjeeling Division.		
Ex. Engr. 1st Grade ...	Darjeeling.	*Darjeeling Division.*
Ex. Engr. 4th Grade ...		Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade,
Overseer, 2nd Grade ...		Overseer, 1st Grade.
Total cost. Rs. 1,640...		Total cost Rs. 810.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Agra Division.		*Ara Division.*
Ex. Engr. 4th Grade ...	Agra.	Ex. Engr. 1st Grade.
Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade...		Sub-Engr. 1st Grade.
Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade...		Overseer 4th Grade.
Supervisor 1st Grade ...		Overseer 3rd Grade.
Supervisor 2nd Grade...		
Overseer 1st Grade ...		
Total cost Rs. 1,889...		Total cost Rs. 1,630.

PUNJAB.

Military works.	Place.	Provincial.
Meerut Division.		*Delhi and Umbella Road Division.*
Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade...	Meerut.	Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade.
		Engineer apprentice.
		Engineer apprentice.
		Supervisor 1st Grade.
Total cost Rs. 350 ...		Total cost Rs. 1,110.

Now, the Provincial Works include both ordinary and extraordinary, and they constitute three branches, Buildings and Roads Branch, Irrigation Branch, and Railway Branch. The question, we repeat, is whether it is necessary to have so many branches of the same department with distinct duties and responsibilities. There is again the military branch. What we ask is whether an Engineer, who has learnt his science, is not competent to look after civil as well as military buildings, to supervise the construction and maintenance of roads as well as embankments, to make canals as well as improve communications. We admit that certain persons have especialties, and that for important works, particularly in design, such especialties should be availed of, but ordinarily an engineer ought to be able to execute all works falling within his province. This was the principle on which Lord Dalhousie had proceeded, and we are inclined to think that that sagacious statesman was right. When works of a special character are projected, an officer with an especial aptitude is generally selected; sometimes a Committee is appointed, and this plan combines economy with efficiency. We had lately the case of the Hooghly Bridge. Mr. Leslie was invited to give a plan, which he did, and the work was entrusted to him. More than once a Committee was appointed to devise some scheme for the protection of Goalando. The Canal systems of Orissa and Behar were designed by special officers. In this way special talents are employed for special works, and this is done, though there are now distinct branches for distinct works. That the multiplication of branches leads to waste of money is apparent upon the face of it. Take an example. Hazaribag is a small station, about 250 miles from Barrackpore. The military works there are supervised by a supervisor on Rs. 250 a month, while the Provincial works in and about that station are under the charge of an Executive Engineer with two subordinates, whose aggregate pay comes to Rs. 1,420 per mensem. The supervision of military works at that station may be said to be nominal. The provincial establishment can easily perform this work, but no, under the new system of division of labor there must be a separate officer. But the absurdity of the arrangement becomes still more clear when we remember that it is the duty of the Executive

Engineer of the Barrackpore Division to superintend the military works at Hazaribag! From Barrackpore to Hazaribag! How often can the Executive Engineer of the Barrackpore Division go to Hazaribag, and is the supervision exercised by him worth the money spent upon it in the shape of tour expenses? Does not the cost of this special establishment and tours sometimes exceed the outlay incurred upon the works? Instances of this kind, leading to sheer waste of energy and money, may be quoted without number, but we need not multiply them. Those who know anything of the subject can easily perceive the defect we mention. The correspondent whom we quoted last week remarks:

"With the introduction of what is called reproductive works—Canals and Railways, a large expansion in both executive and accounts establishments have been made. New Chief Engineerships, new circles of Superintendence, new Accounts Offices and Executive Divisions and Sub-Divisions were created heedlessly, and needlessly. The creation of the military works branch into a separate department, with an Inspector General, a Chief Engineer, a Controller and how many Superintending and Executive Engineers, Heaven knows, consequent on the failure of the Sagar barracks and certain buildings in the Allahabad Gun Carriage factory has been altogether in the wrong direction. The failures, we make bold to say, were entirely due to the bad selection of officers deputed for their construction and not to the incompetence of the Chief and Superintending Engineers, who had the direction of the works. If Captain Faber of the Royal Engineers be again elected to take charge of the construction of large barracks under the new regime ten to one he will produce equally bad buildings unless he shall have profitted considerably by his past failures—and that at the expense of the public. It may therefore be fairly assumed that the then system of carrying out the construction and repairs of military buildings was not a condemnable one; and that the creation of the new department at an enormous cost to Government was more the result of whims than of careful enquiry and thought. The author of this waste of the public money should file his specification with the Government in the Science and Arts Department and take his patent for the excellent scientific invention he has made."

It is rumoured that the Government proposes to amalgamate the Provincial and Military Branches. But this will not be enough. We would abolish all separate branches and have one Public Works Department. The only Branch, which in the present position of things ought in our humble opinion to be kept distinct, is the Railway Branch inasmuch as the State has undertaken the construction of Railways.

While on this subject we observe that the Government of India has recorded a Resolution specifying the terms on which officers in the Public Works Department are invited to retire. The terms are as follows:

I.—To a Military Officer who does not belong to the Corps of Royal Engineers—

(1) The pension of his rank;

(2) A bonus of one month's pay for each year's service in the Public Works Department, up to twelve years;

(3) An annuity equal in value to the value of his prospective claim to the Colonel's Allowances, calculated by the table in Appendix B to the General Order in the Military Department No. 1, dated 1st January 1879, which table will be extended so as to include other ages and periods of service; or

(4) On a medical certificate, in the form prescribed in Appendix A to the said General Order, that he has the prospect of an average duration of life, at his option, the capitalised value of such an annuity.

II.—To a Civil Officer or Subordinate—

(1.) Furlough of every Civil Engineer to count as service for pension to the extent defined in Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code.

(2.) The Local Government may add a period, not exceeding three years, to the service of any Civil Engineer appointed to the Public Works Department, before the 1st November 1873, with initial rank higher than that of First Grade Assistant Engineer, who did not receive a bonus on quitting the service of a Guaranteed Railway Company.

Then follows the scale of pensions. Further:

(4.) If he have not completed ten years' service; the option, on a medical certificate that he has the prospect of an average duration of life, of taking, in lieu of a pension, the capital value thereof, calculated by Table C, Appendix E, of the Civil Pension Code.

(5.) A gratuity calculated and limited as prescribed in Section 68, Clause *(a)* of the Civil Pension Code.

(6.) His substantive pay or, if he is on leave, his absentee allowances, in advance, to the 31st December next, if his leave will expire before the 31st December next, then the absentee allowances and substantive pay which he would receive to the 31st December next.

(7.) Provided—

(a) that the advances under Clause 6 shall not exceed three months' substantive pay; and

(b) that the payments under Clauses (5) and (6) shall not together, exceed his substantive pay from the date of his retirement to the day before his sixtieth birthday.

It is added that "the establishments of each Province will be immediately reorganised on a reduced scale: meanwhile, no departmental promotions will be made in the place of Officers leaving the service under this Resolution. The Government does not guarantee to any Officer the continuance of his present emoluments."

The terms offered are liberal enough. Of course officers, who are compelled to retire, should be liberally treated. But the question is whether the pension list may not absorb a considerable portion of the amount which the Government may save by the compulsory retirement of these officers. We think that the scale of pay in the Public Works Department ought to be revised, and that it ought to be fixed at a rate not much above the rates paid to engineers by Railway Companies and private firms. Col. Chesney himself admits that the Indian Engineers are paid much more liberal salaries than what they would receive in any other part of the world.

THE ARMY COMMISSIONS.

THE Army Commissions appointed in England and in India are considered as a party move on the part of H. M's Government. Reform and Retrenchment will doubtless be made a cry at the approaching elections, and it is said that Lord Beaconsfield's partizans will point to these Commissions as an answer to that cry. The constitution of these Commissions is also said to have been dictated by party motives Lord Northbrook has been appointed the President of the Commission in England and Sir Ashley Eden the same of the Commission in India. Both are Liberals. Lord Northbrook is looked upon as a rising leader of the Liberal party, while Sir Ashley Eden as a member of the Auckland family has a large Liberal interest at stake. The object of appointing these representatives of the Liberal party as Presidents of the Commission is believed to be two-fold; if they fall short of public expectation in making reductions, the Liberals wont blame the Ministry, while if they go too far, the Liberals would be placed on the two horns of a dilemma, for the work would be done by their own men. In either case the ministry is safe. Whatever the guiding motives of the Government in proposing army retrenchment, we shall feel grateful if the labours of the Commissions should result in a large saving so as to enable the Government to repeal the License tax.

In addressing Sir Ashley Eden as President of the Army Commission in India the Government of India says: "In order that the Government may be put in a position to decide on this most important question, the investigation of your committee must be comprehensive and exhaustive, embracing, in fact, the whole subject of military organization and expenditure in India. You are requested to study carefully the improvements in administration which have been recently introduced into the British and other European armies, and consider how far such changes can advantageously be introduced into the Indian armies. The great problem of modern military organization is to provide the largest and most efficient force in war with the smallest permanent peace establishment and expenditure; and it is to a solution of this problem that the labors of your committee must specially be directed. You will have the advantage of the experience of recent operations to assist you; and it will be your duty to report how far the present organization has been found adapted to the requirements of the troops on active service and what amendments, if any, can be effected." It will be thus seen that the questions upon which the Commission is requested to report are thus formulated:

1. What number of troops, British and Native, must necessarily be maintained in India in peace time, for the maintenance of the internal peace of the country and performance of the necessary garrison duties only?

2. What shall be the distribution of that force, and its proportionate allotment to the several Provinces? To aid the Commission in forming their opinion on these points, the heads of Local Governments and Administrations have been called upon to furnish the Commission with full particulars as to the population, state, condition of feeling and special elements of danger in their respective Provinces; as to the strength, distribution and efficiency of the local Police, and to state their views as to the military requirements of their several Provinces.

3. What should be the full war establishment of the Indian Army, calculated under the two heads of.—

(*a*). The number of troops that India ought to be able to place and maintain in the field for service wherever required;

(*b*). The garrisons and reserves to be maintained in India?

4. By what means, short of permanently maintaining the army on a war footing can the difference between 1 and 3 be most efficiently provided for?

5. Having regard to 1, 3 and 4, what number of troops must be kept permanently under arms to garrison the country in peace time and furnish the required cadres for war; and what organization will best combine the necessary elasticity with efficiency in peace and war?

6. Assuming that the British force now in the country is not to be reduced can the cost of its maintenance be diminished by alterations in its organization or the system under which it is recruited and relieved?

7. What should be the territorial organization and division of commands, and proportion of superior officers and staff?

8. What units of organization for field service seem best suited to the usual conditions of Indian warfare: and can these be adapted to, or connected with, the territorial organization, as in Europe?

9. Is it desireable to maintain the Presidential Armies distinct as at present; and are the large staffs and separate departments now maintained essential to the efficiency of the Army Administration under the present Presidential system?

10. Should the troops of the several Presidential Armies, as a rule serve in their own Presidencies only except when called out for war; or should they take a recognized share of frontier and other general duty?

11. Having regard to the alterations made in our frontier and redistribution of our frontier garrisons is it desirable to retain the Punjab Frontier Force on its present footing or to place it in part or altogether under the orders of the Commander in-Chief?

12. Assuming that Sind is to be annexed to the Punjab should the Sind regiments remain localised as at present and under whose command should they be placed?

13. Is the present organization of the Supply and Transport Departments of the Army best adapted to its requirements in peace and war or are any changes desirable; and if so, of what nature?

14. Are the warlike stores now procured and maintained in the manner most economical consistent with efficiency?

15. What lines should be considered and maintained as our main military lines of communication; and what new lines of road and railway are of most urgent importance?

There is one important omission in the above list. The main question is—what is the function of the Indian army? Is it simply to keep peace or to keep peace as well as to make aggressive war? If the first be accepted as the sole function of the Indian Army, then the enquiry for the Commission is easy enough, but if it be held that the Government of India must be ready to make aggressive war, then the question is greatly complicated. In India the British Government is absolute, and if it is content with a pacific policy, it has nothing to fear. The people as a body are peaceful, and if they are not ground down by heavy and oppressive taxation, they have not the slightest ground for dissatisfaction with British rule. As for the Native Princes they are too disunited to combine and make war against the Paramount Power. Their Armies, though numerically strong, have no elements of strength in them from want of discipline, skill in command, and absence of active service, and so they need not cause anxiety. On the other hand if the Government makes its end and aim to rest the Queen's authority on the willing allegiance of the people by pursuing a policy of justice, conciliation and mercy, it will wield a strength, which no battalions can give. We will assume then that the function of the Indian Army is to keep peace, and let us consider what is the present disposition and strength of the British Army. We will not touch upon this part of the subject at present. The composition of the Native army is as follows:

Caste, &c.				Men.
Christians and Jews	...	..	...	2,500
Mahommedans (including 7,000 frontiers men)			...	32,000
Hindus of all tribes	...	...	...	36,000
Sikhs and Punjabis	..	..	...	14,000
Marhattas	...	...	...	12.000
Goorkhas and Dogras	...	...	...	9,000
Jats ...	...	...	...	2,000
	Total.	...		...107,500

The Indian Army is thus distributed:

50,000 men form the permanent garrison of the Punjab.

8,000 men of the Hyderabad Contingent are locked up watching the Nizam's troops.

5,700 men are absorbed by the irregulars of Central India Rajputana, &c.

4,800 hold the eastern frontier from Chittagong to Jalpaigori

4,300 garrison Lucknow.

3,600 are considered ample for Morar, where they keep watch upon the city of Gwalior, and the Lashkur of the Maharajah Sindhia.

2,200 are all that hold Cawnpore.

3,100 preserve to us so vital a strategical point as Allahabad.

2,000 are enough to overawe Dinapore, Patna, and Behar.

1,600 are sufficient to secure the obedience and loyalty of Benares.

5,800 garrison Calcutta and its environs: about 1,800 holding Fort William.

With regard to the above we would ask a few questions. As our North-West Frontier is scientifically rectified, is it necessary to have a large body of men there? Then, are the Madras troops of much soldierly use? Is not one Poorbeah equal to five Ramaswamis? Again, cannot the number of native troops be reduced in view of the military Police entertained in some of the frontier districts? Further, is it necessary to maintain three Presidency commands with the accompanying paraphernalia? Do not the construction of Railways, and the inclusion of strategic points in the Railway system preclude the necessity of large armaments? Will not the irregular system save expense and at the same time contribute to efficiency? We hope these questions will be considered on broad national grounds and not allowed to be complicated with delicate personal considerations. We may state it as our own conviction that ere this the two Presidency commands of Madras and Bombay would have gone, if strong personal interests had not stood in the way. Much is expected from the Army Commissions, and if they do their duty honestly and unflinchingly they may give a new lease of life to the British Empire in the East.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE thank Mr. Souttar, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, for favouring us with a comparative statement shewing the number of voters registered in each Ward up to the 5th instant. It is a very interesting document. It appears that the total number of qualified voters in Calcutta, as ascertained from the assessment books in 1876, was 13,414, of whom there were Hindus 8917, Mahomedans 1290, Europeans and Eurasians 2228, and other nationalities 1033. Of this number the registered electors in 1876 were Hindus 4556, Mahomedans 239, Europeans and Eurasians 187, other nationalities 12, total 4994. The statement for this year includes applications for registration received up to the 5th instant. We give the details below:

Ward No.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Jews.	Total.
1	8	0	0	0	8
2	365	6	0	0	371
3	290	23	0	0	313
4	326	7	0	0	333
5	341	0	0	0	341
6	468	1	0	0	469
7	149	4	5	1	159
8	210	106	7	2	325
9	96	2	1	0	99
10	95	9	1	0	105
11	115	1	2	0	118
12	70	0	6	1	77
13	65	10	3	1	79
14	16	35	4	2	57
15	9	21	5	1	36
16	1	0	0	0	1
17	2	0	4	0	6
18	0	0	3	0	3
Total	2,626	225	41	8	2,900

The above return includes applications received up to the 5th instant. Ten days still remain from that date for the filing of applications. It is impossible to say whether a larger number of voters will register their names for the second election than they did for the first election. The number already registered is 2900, and it is not at all unlikely that the total of 1879 may exceed that of 1876. Whenever time is limited for a certain act, the thing required to be done is generally done at the last moment. So we should not feel at all surprised if the bulk of the applications should pour in at the eleventh hour. But judging from the above statement we are sorry to observe that there is one portion of the community, which seems to be utterly apathetic in the matter, we allude to the Europeans. The number of Europeans and Eurasians, who have registered their names, is ridiculously small. Now, the apathy of the Europeans in Calcutta on the subject of Municipal elections is simply incomprehensible to us. They ought to appreciate the advantages of election better than the natives. The elective system is the proud heritage of the Englishman. He follows this system at home in the administration of high national concerns as well as parish affairs. But somehow or other in India he does not seem to care for it. We cannot say that this apathy is manifest throughout India. In Bombay the elective system has been working for some years, but there seems to be no apathy amongst the Europeans. In Madras some of the leading independent Europeans have lent their names and

come forward as candidates for election, and have been elected too. In Calcutta alone there is utter apathy. The merchants as a body take no interest whatever in local politics. Even at the time of the nominated Justices the few merchants that did join the Corporation were more remarkable as truants than diligent boys. The only excuse we have heard is that so much time is wasted at the municipal meetings in "talkee talkee" that they as business men cannot put up with this loss of time. But surely they are well aware that in all public assemblies some time must be allowed for discussion. What is the case in Parliament, not to mention other civic corporations of less importance? And after all what is the quantum of time lost? A municipal meeting seldom lasts more than three hours, generally two, and there are about two meetings a month, and cannot the merchants give four hours in thirty days to the service of the town, which benefits them so much? The Tradesmen of Calcutta have certainly shewn a better spirit in this matter. They were a a strong phalanx in the late Corporation, and there is a fair number of good men and true in the present body. But strange to say that neither merchants nor tradesmen have come forward for election. They prefer Government nomination. This spirit of dependence upon Government, we repeat, we cannot understand. When the elective system was first introduced there were some personal reasons, which swayed the Europeans in not joining it. But these personal reasons no longer exist, and if some of them do not consider it *infra dig* to serve as nominated Commissioners, why should they not lead the van of election? They are the political teachers of the people of this country, and their apathy in working a most important political experiment in this land is a matter of national regret. We do hope that they will shew a better spirit this time than they did last time. The success of the elective system, if it is to become a part of the political existence of the Indian nations, depends upon the cordial co-operation of all classes of the community, and if the Europeans hold back, a most important link will be missing.

THE LAW MEMBER.

THE PIONEER no longer enjoys the undivided attention of the Government of India. There is a rival in the field in the person of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. That paper seems to be more loud in its *io pæans* of Strachinanity than even the *Pi.* In a recent issue it publishes a most violent attack upon Mr. Stokes. The readers of this journal are aware that we are no ardent admirers of the present Law Member, still when gross personal attacks are made upon him for exercising his own judgment and independence, we feel it our duty to lend him what little support we can. The ostensible ground of opposition in the *Civil and Military Gazette* seems to be a candid confession on the part of Mr. Stokes that he did not approve of the details of Mr. Hope's Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill. The *Gazette* thus commences the attack: "One object of the appointment of a Legal Member of Council was to give the Government of India the benefit, in its executive action, of the highest order of legal advice, such advice as a man, familiar with law but not its slave, and sufficiently master of it to be able to take wide and comprehensive views of the legal aspects of political questions, can offer to his colleagues in the administration. The Government of India has hitherto been fortunate in possessing officials who have admirably fulfilled the requirements of the post. Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen were quite as much statesmen as lawyers. Its present Legal Member however, appears to consider it his function to lead an opposition of the narrowest and most technical and unstatesmanlike order. If ever for instance there was a measure which the Legal Member was bound to take in hand, master in all its details, discuss thoroughly with his colleagues in its every bearing, and give the whole weight of his influence and ability to carrying through the legislature, it is the "Deccan Ryots Bill." As it was, a special member has had to be appointed, a year has been lost since Mr. Cockerell's dreary exposition of the case, and now when, at last, a measure is produced all that the Legal Member does is to read an essay, which is from first to last little else than a violent attack on details of the Bill. Mr. Stokes has yet to learn the duties of his responsible position and the truth, so familar to English politicians, that no measure can be successfully passed and in fact no administration carried on, unless the members of a Cabinet, or other ruling body, can, at all events, present a combined front to the public and bring the force of combined action to bear upon the solution of public difficulties." In other words it is not open to the individual members of the so-called cabinet in India to record or declare their opinions on particular measures. They must register the decrees of the majority. We can understand this principle, when the question is one, which affects the safety or tranquility of the Empire. But the subject under consideration is a measure of internal administration, and is it not absurd that the members of the Council should be tongue-tied about it? Then what is the use of a separate legislature? Why should not the laws be passed by the Executive Government without discussion in public? But as we have observed above the attitude of Mr. Stokes in respect of Mr Hope's Bill is simply made a pretext. The real sore point is his dissent on the cotton duties. The critic generously says at the outset, "the right to dissent we should be the last to call in question; the matter was one of great difficulty and on which there might not unnaturally arise a divergence of opinion; and a member of a Government, no doubt, does no more than his duty, when, having conscientiously formed an opinion on a State matter of grave importance, he urges his views with all the emphasis at his command on those of his colleagues whom he considers to be about to commit a political mistake." But he considers the "form of the dissent in the highest degree objectionable." Thus the writer says: "It was not indeed illegal but, to use the Legal Member's own illustration, it was "a fraud on the power," in the exercise of which he was supposed to be speaking. The Act of 1870 (33 Vic. C. 3. S. 5) lays down in peremptory terms the Viceroy's right to overrule a majority of his Council in adopting, carrying into execution, suspending or rejecting any measure by which the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India, or any part thereof, "are *or may be in the judgment of the said Governor-General, essentially affected.*" But the point at issue was whether the Governor General could legally overrule his Council in a matter like the cotton duties. In Parliament it was held otherwise by men learned in law and politics but not Government partizans.

The critic thus pursues his own moderate and gentlemanly criticism. "If Mr. Stokes, instead of being one of a knot of seven high officials, entrusted with the administration of Government for 200 millions of British subjects, had been a young gentleman, airing his new fledged eloquence at a Debating Society—had he been even speaking as an "independent" member of the House, whose exaggerations and misrepresentations are scarcely worth reporting—had he been contributing to what Lord Beaconsfield in a vicious moment described as the cackle of irresponsible journalism, such a tirade as his Minute would have been well enough. It would have been taken for what it is worth, and would have been regarded, not unjustly, as a vehement, and not very thoughtful, exposition of the fashionable doctrine of the day. But when Ministers of State are entrusted with the privilege of recording Minutes, they are not intended to declaim like angry school-boys or argue with the inconsiderate extravagance of amateur politicians." Was Mr. Stoke's minute a school-boy production? Was there any trace of anger or violence in it? It certainly shews scant courtesy to "Strachinanity," but that is no reason that it should be condemned as a declamation of an angry school-boy. The *Gazette* then goes on:

Scarcely a line of Mr. Stokes' document is free from gross inaccuracy or misrepresentation. To take the first paragraph our financial position is not as he asserts "deplorably bad," but as the Government Resolution has recently shown, very substantially sound and hopeful and the truth of which any one who will take the trouble to peruse that Resolution or the popular exposition of the same truth more recently published by Colonel Chesney, may at once assure himself. It is not true as he alleges, it is the very reverse of the truth, that "we have spent our Famine Insurance Fund or what was intended to be such.'

But Sir John Strachey has in his own Budget admitted that the Famine Fund had ceased to exist. As for the deplorably bad situation of our finances what could be a better proof of that fact than the misappropriation of the famine Fund? Again: "Would any one believe when a member of the Government writes about a deficit, that the Government had at the moment retrenchments in hand which would more than cover it, and that barring the Afghan war, the estimates showed a surplus of a million sterling. 'Our income is almost stationary, our opium revenue precarious, our silver difficulties are likely to increase,' a prophecy which the course of exchange has already happily banished to the limbo of unlucky 'shots.'" But when large retrenchments were necessary to make the two ends meet, was that a fitting time for sacrificing £200,000 of revenue in order to please Manchester? This was the most important point at issue, but the *Gazette* in its blind partizanship for Strachinanity ignores it. The writer thus concludes:

And so the rhapsody runs on—now a dash at direct taxation, regarded by the people of India with what Mr. Stokes considers "a reasonable horror,"—now a cut at the native States—now a sneer at Manchester adulteration, which it seems, will be promoted by the abolition of the Cotton Duties—then, in para 6, we come to as direct an appeal to popular passion as ever an Irish demagogue achieved, and the transparent artifice of putting into people's mouths the sentiment which the speaker wants to evoke, and, finally,—and here Mr. Stokes touches earth again and might be expected to be at any rate accurate—a technical point of law. The way in which the measure was to be passed was, the Legal Member contended, though not illegal, what the lawyers call "unconscientious" or "inequitable," it was a "fraud on the power" conferred by the section of the "Customs' Act" which empowers the Governor-General to alter rates of duty, but was not intended to enable him to reform the tariff. True enough; but then the Act of 33 Victoria enables the Viceroy to reform the tariff or to do anything which he deems essential to the interest of the Empire, against a majority of his Council. Whether the occasion is one which concerns essentially the interest of the Empire is a question on which the Viceroy alone has a right to decide; but that, having decided it, he had the most perfect and absolute right either departmentally to direct the alteration of the tariff or legislatively to direct the Act to be altered no one who deserves the name of a lawyer can feel a moment's doubt. Mr. Stokes' legal Mare's nest has about as much sense in it as the rest of his attack. He might as well contend that the customer of a Bank, with £10,000 to his credit, commits "a fraud on his power" because, for convenience sake he desires a clerk to hand him half a crown across the counter. Mr. Stokes' Minute may not have been as Lord Cranbrook described it "coarse;" but it was certainly one of the weakest and least creditable documents that ever issued from an Indian Bureau.

No vernacular journal ever wrote more spitefully, irreverently, and scandalously of a Member of the Supreme Council than the *Civil and Military Gazette* has done in the article under notice, and yet who knows but that this article might not have proceeded from an official pen, pressure or persuasion. Of course we have not the privilege of seeing or knowing what goes on behind the purdah, but this much is clear that if such a rabid article had appeared in a vernacular print the Press Commissioner would have considered it his duty to invoke the pains and penalties of the Press Act for the offending print.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

THIS question of vital importance is raised in a very able report of the Health-Officer of Calcutta, and was discussed at the last quarterly meeting of the Corporation. In the course of discussion a Native Commissioner, while giving his adhesion to the proposal for compulsory vaccination, candidly confessed that opinion was devided on the subject. This candour was not quite appreciated at the meeting, and the *Englishman* notices it in the following terms:

The Hon'ble Kistodas Pal, opened the discussion at the quarterly meeting by alluding to some opinions against vaccination, recently promulgated in Europe and America, so as to convey an impression that these opinions were the result of some new development. The fact is they are but the outpourings of a few irreconcileables whose only chance of making their names known is the assertion of a startling paradox, or the revival of fallacies long since exploded and forgotten. There are also people who still believe that the sun moves round the earth, and they stand in the same relation to modern knowledge as the anti-vaccinationists do to scientific opinion. We should as soon think of consulting the latter on the question before us, as we should of taking a Zulu's views on the stationary points of inferior planets.

We would not treat so lightly the opinion of anti-vacciuation doctors. The opponent of vacciuation have as much right to be heard as the advocates of it, and the lay public must abide by the verdict of the general body of professional men. Of course that verdict is in favour of vaccination, but that is no reason why others, who are competent to give an opinion, should not be listened to at all. A few weeks ago we gave in these columns the opinions of some eminent doctors in Europe and America on the subject, and for ready reference we reproduce them below.

Professor Newman thus writes to the *Vaccination Enquirer and Health Review* in 1879:

"To infuse into our children's blood, corrupt matter in which no physician on earth can know or guess what evil may lurk, is simply infatuation. Tampering with the blood is an abomination. To recommend it is enough to lay low the credit of any medical man. To command it is gross usurpation in a legislative body so long as our bodies are healthy. Parliament has no right to command *assault* upon them under the pretext of public health. To punish parents for struggling to keep their children's blood inviolate is a form of tyranny unheard of until modern times and is as emphatically disgraceful as it is impious,

Dr. E. Haughton of Penge, England, in *The Anti-Compulsory Vaccinatian Reporter* for April, 1877, states, that he has given attention to the subject of vaccination as a special study for about 15 years, and thus states his reasons for opposing it:

1st.—"It cannot be shown that the laws for the enforcement of vaccination, have ever saved life, and there is good reason to believe that *they have much increased the rate of infant mortality.*" 2nd—"It is *unreasonable* to offer a *doubtful* protection from a single disease to which we may never be exposed, and at the same time oblige every human being to run the risk of being inoculated with loathsome diseases." 3rd.—It is *cruel and unjust* to inflict an injury for which no compensation is made and for which in many cases no adequate compensation is possible." 4th"—It is absurd for me to say that I have a nostrum (i. e. vaccination) which protect me and yet that I am afraid that my neighbour will infect me with small-pox because he has not been vaccinated.—5th.—"It is *impious* to impugn the creation of God and to declare that children who have been artificially diseased are unfit to attend school or mingle with their fellow creatures.—6th.—It is *murderous* to do that which can be proved to increase the death rate even though it could be proved to be attended with some individual advantage to the persons who practise

Professor Ennemoser of Munich thus gives his opinion on vaccination:

A more informal mystification the world has never experienced since its existence. It is certainly not to be comprehended how a poison in the organism can be extinguished by a similar poison.

Professor Bock of Leipsic writes:

"I have in a forty years practice seen far more evil than good from vaccination and therefore vaccinated my own children only in their third and fourth years when they were hearty and strong. *But I would never have vaccinated them at for an indirect compulsion.*

Professor Kranichfield of Berlin remarks:

"I too have vaccinated my fourteen children at a time *when I did not know how injurious it was.* To-day I would resist the authorities and the police law.

Dr. Wilder, Professor of the United States Medical College in New York, says:

"Vaccination is physically and morally wrong and its advocates are inferiorly conscious of it; or else they (meaning such as held to its legal enforcement)would trust to argument and conviction.

"Consumption follows in the footsteps of vaccination as certainly and as unequivocally as an effect follows a cause. Wherever it is common to vaccinate scrofula and tuberculosis are general. We have no right to expect otherwise. In Massachusetts, where great pains are taken to disseminate the terrible poison consumption appears to be a perpetual epidemic.

Let us see what the figures and reasoning of our own Health-Officer tend to shew. After giving the percentage of mortality during the epidemic of 1878 Dr. Payne says, "a death-rate of 6 per cent. from post-vaccine small-pox is commonly regarded as extreme. Taken with the details of the period of vaccination before death, given in the second table, this death-rate raises a doubt as to the protective quality of the vaccination." The percentage of deaths is this. The Hospital returns shew—vaccinated, 9·3, inoculated, 2·9, had small-pox, 1·1, unprotected, 86·5. The burning ghat and burial grounds returns shew the following results:—vaccinated 10·3, inoculated, 6·9, unprotected 82·6. Dr. Payne remarks: "Of the total number admitted into hospital 29 had had small-pox by inoculation. Of these, 5 or 17 per cent. died. It is claimed for vaccination that it protects equally with, but in no higher degree than, small-pox. Here it proved less protective so far as the fatality of the subsequent disease is concerned." Further:

But there is a further fact revealed by the last epidemic which no consideration of vaccinated numbers will explain, viz. the high death-rate from postvacine small-pox. This calls in question the quality of the vaccination or its protective power. The proportion of successful cases to the total number of operations given in the published reports from year to year is so extraordinarily high that it would be incredible if it were not most positively affirmed by the Superintendent-General of his own knowledge. It is admitted that verification of vaccine work is exceptionally difficult in Calcutta, but it is so far carried out that Dr. Charles has no doubt of the general truthfulness of the returns. In the published reports, however, the quality of the work is described only by using the words *successful, doubtful* and *unsuccessful.* No mention is made of the number of good vesicles produced in the cases called successful. It is a principle in the department to regard a single vesicle as showing a good and protective vaccination equally with a larger number. That a certain degree of protection is afforded by a single good vesicle I believe no one doubts; but to maintain that it is sufficient would be at variance with the highest English authorities on the subject, and with facts as recorded by the Medical Department of the Privy Council.

We leave Dr. Payne and Dr. Charles to fight out the battle of post-vaccine results; we will not enter into the actuarial calculations which Dr. Payne has marshalled in his report, and which are far from correct; but we cannot deny that the figures produced by him apparently make out a case more in favour of inoculation than vaccination. But let that pass. We are peculiarly situated under British legislation. Inoculation is prohibited by law, and vaccination is therefore the only alternative left to us. We will quote here what we wrote on the subject this time last year in these columns. After giving the rate of mortality then prevailing we wrote:

Now, what does this terrible rate of mortality from small-pox suggest? Should we allow this fell disease to commit its ravages without doing any thing to arrest its progress? Under Act IV. of 1865 inoculation has been prohibited in Calcutta, Suburbs, Howrah, and other large towns, to which the Lieutenant-Governor may extend the Act. It provides as follows:

Any person who shall hereafter produce or attempt to produce in any person by Inoculation with variolous matter or by wilful exposure to variolous matter or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever produce the disease of Small Pox in any persons shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months or to fine not exceeding two hundreed Rupes or to both.

"Inoculation cannot thus be practised in the towns named above. The Government has provided in these towns a distinct agency for vaccination, while in Calcutta it is aided by a grant from the Municipal Fund. The services of vaccinators are offered free of charge. Opinions differ as to the comparative efficacy of inoculation and vaccinations as a means of protection; there is a general belief among the people of this country that inoculation is a better prophylactic than vaccination. But the Legislature has left no room for discussion or difference of opinion in the towns mentioned above. Inoculation has been absolutely prohibited, and those who wish to pretect themselves or their children must have recourse to vaccination. The question, therefore, arises whether the time has not arrived to make vaccination compulsory. In our opinion that time has arrived. The higher classes of the native community have now freely introduced vaccination. The ignorant and bigoted still oppose it and by so opposing it they not only injure themselves but do serious harm to their neighbours. We have anxiously watched the course of the epidemic for the past four months, and from the attitude, which the ignorant and bigoted among our countrymen have assumed on the subject, we are convinced that for their own safety and that of their neighbours vaccination should be made compulsory. In large bustis inhabited by the poorer classes vaccination has been effected with the aid of the Police, though without the sanction of a law. But the Police dare not enter the houses of persons better off, and consequently the disease has had free play in those houses. We have seen with our own eyes the heart-rending scenes in our immediate neighbourhood. The braziers of Kansariparah form a guild; they possess many estimable qualities, but they are generally not educated in English, and are obstinately attached to the traditions of their forefathers. They won't listen to any argument,any persuasion. And what is the result? Almost every other house is attacked with the disease; almost every such house has lost one, two, or three children, and in some cases the whole batch of them. Every such house has thus become a house of mourning, and yet they will not give up their prejudices. The head of their clan Babu Tarucknath Paramanic set them an example by vaccinating his own children, but they are impervious to that example. We pity these men. As we write we are glad to learn that they have at last yielded to the stern logic of Death's dispensation and introduced vaccination. But this fact does not alter the position. The question is—should the Government sit unmoved? We are of opinion that the Bengal Council ought to pass a bill rendering vaccination compulsory. It is for the legislature to decide in what form the Bill should be framed; it is enough for us to indicate the necessity of the measure. Perhaps the Municipality will do well to press the matter upon the Government."

We stick to what we wrote last year. If the people had an option between inoculation and vaccination, there might be room for discussion, but as vaccination is the only alternative left to them, they must accept it. As for coercion, to which some persons object, the objection is purely sentimental. The existence of society implies the coercion of a minority to its laws for the good of the majority. If small-pox were an ordinary disease, if it affected only the person afflicted with it and not his neighbour, if it were not contagious, there would be no necessity for legislative interference. But inasmuch as the law punishes the man who creates a nuisance, it ought to punish him also who by his own wilfulness and obstructiveness endangers the life of another.

THE DISMISSAL OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

THE Governor General in Council has recorded a most important Resolution on the subject of the dismissal of public servants. The spirit of that Resolution is excellent, but we fear the statements made in it are not in all respects correct. His Excellency in Council remarks that in appeals against orders of local officers removing or dismissing Government servants he "very rarely indeed sees ground for thinking such removals hasty or unjust." We are sorry we cannot acquiesce in this generous opinion. About forty-five years ago the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, wrote as follows: "It scarcely needs to be stated that native officers are frequently dismissed from their situations not for proved delinquency or any tangible matter or substantial charge, but in accordance with the opinions of their immediate superiors taken up against them sometimes hastily." Again "A large portion of the public servants are under the absolute control of one officer who has the absolute power of dismissal and men are consequently often dimissed by caprice and also as a punishment." "An officer too often dismisses a man merely as punishment with the intention frequently carried out of re-appointing him." Further, "the Native servants of Government are treated with a degree of harshness which stands in remarkable contrast to the conduct adopted towards Europeans or officers of mixed parentage." "To such an extent does this severity prevail that all prudent Natives resign when they perceive that their superiors do not regard them with favor. This state of things has the worst effect on our Native officers, it induces them to make hay while the sun shines, and to add to the severity now used by pronouncing every man dismissed incapable of serving Government would only add to the evil." The Junior Member of the Board took this opportunity to put on record his deliberate opinion "that less caprice, less severity, less indignity in the treatment of Native servants of Government is necessary if Government would be well served by them." We are afraid that this state of things has not materially changed. How many cases have we not mentioned in these columns, shewing the same "caprice, severity and indignity" that the North West Board of Revenue denounced forty years ago. Were not two poor clerks last year most wantonly dismissed in the Cooly Emigration Agent, and were they not restored by the Bengal Government not without some outside pressure? Is it not frequently the case that although officers have been honorably acquitted by judicial tribunals after a full and regular trial, they have been dismissed on the report of local officers, who for reasons best known to themselves, refuse to repose confidence in them? If the truth were known it would perhaps be found that these unhappy officers have been the victims of some prejudice or other in their official superiors. In our issue of the 19th February 1877, we reprinted the following instructions of the Court of Directors and drew the attention of Government to the same:

We would, in conclusion express our hope that the notice we have taken of this subject will have the beneficial effect of inducing the exercise of greater forbearance and a more just consideration on the part of our Civil servants towards the useful and deserving class of men placed in subordination to them. With respect to the most important class of those men namely those receiving salaries of above Rs. 10 a month and to some of whom under certain restrictions pensions are granted upon retirement we think that you might issue instructions that you should be kept advised of the dismissal of all individuals composing that class and of the causes of their dismissal. This would afford an opportunity for inquiry into cases in which the causes might appear unsatisfactory or questionable which does not at present exist. Should any instances unfortunately occur to disappoint the expectation which we have expressed that greater forbearance and justice will be exercised towards the Native servants we desire to be invariably informed of them whether they shall occur in the class above referred to or any other and we shall feel it to be our duty to visit such conduct with the expression of our severe dipleasure.

After a co-agitation for two years and a half the Government of India has thought fit to direct the attention of the local Governments to the foregoing instructions of the Court of Directors. In doing so the Governor General in Council remarks :

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes that the forbearance and consideration enjoined by the Honourable Court are usually exercised by public officers of all grades and departments ; but at the same time he deems it advisable to republish those instructions with the following remarks :—

(1)—In order that a dismissed servant of Government may be able to exercise his right of appeal, it is obviously necessary that the charge against him, his defence, and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing. And this course, so far as the Governor-General in Council is aware, is usually taken. In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation dver their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible. But in all other cases of the dismissal of public servants, the charge against a public servant should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in, or reduced to, writing, and the decision on such defence should also be in writing. In many cases (such for instance, as that of a clerk at an outlying tehsil station) the officer who passes the order of dismissal may not be able to make the inquiry himself, and the proceedings leading to dismissal would be conducted by the superior officer on the spot. The record of such charge, defence, and decision would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to, the superior officer, or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

(2)—In regard to the rules of conduct which should guide the relations of superior officers with their subordinates, the Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the views expressed by the late Court of Directors in paragraphs 4 to 9 of their despatch No. 42 of 1851, copies of which are appended to this Resolution.

We are afraid the consideration and forbearance inculcalated by the Court of Directors are not always shewn by superior officers, and the orders of Government upon appeals against their decision are as a rule passed by some Under-Secretary or other, who has a sort of general instruction not to interfere with local officers in matters of this kind. In fact in nine cases out of ten the orders of the local officers are upheld. We have heard stories of heartlessness shewn by superior officers and appellate authorities, which if fully gone into would bring tears in the eyes of an ordinary man of feeling. Some members of the Board of Revenue would invariably reject appeals, because they hold that they could not afford to upset the decisions of Collectors and Commissioners for the sake of ragamaffin clerks and mohurirs. Only the other day a member of the Board refused to interfere with the decision of a Commissioner, because it was the decision of the Commissioner, though his remarks shewed that the appellant had been hardly treated. The disappointment, heart-burning, and discontent which the arbitrary treatment of poor native servants of Government produce cannot be adequately described, and yet the high-handed rule goes on from year's end to year's end. We feel thankful that the Governor General in Council has directed his attention to the subject, but will the mere republication of the instructions of the Court of Directors remedy the evil? We fear not. Much depends upon the personal sympathies and antipathies of the appellate authorities.

LOCAL LOANS FOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.

ONE of the Official Notes recently supplied to the Press by the Press Commissioner runs as follows :—

"The Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the construction of the metre gauge railway from Cawnpore to Farakabad, at an estimated cost of 31¼ lakhs. The cost of the work is to be provided for by a loan from the Supreme Government, payment of interest thereon being guaranteed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh."

The significance of this statement contained in the second sentence of the above extract will not be properly understood unless it is explained to the reader. It will be remembered that the Financial Statement for 1879-80 announced an important change in the loan policy of the Government. The public was informed that, as a further development of the policy of financial decentralization, the Government intended to issue, as opportunity offered, Local Debenture Loans, the proceeds whereof would be devoted to particular works, *viz.*, light provincial railways. These Local Loans would form part of the Funded debt of India, and technically and legally the security for them would be the same as the security for the general debt, to wit, the entire Public Revenues of the Empire. They would, however, it was explained, differ from Imperial Loans in certain important respects. That the interest upon them would be payable in the neighbourhood of the works for the construction of which they were contracted; that they would be raised in the name of the Local Governments who would be responsible to the Government of India, for the due discharge of all obligations arising on them; and that the Debenture-holders would receive, besides the guaranteed interest at four per cent., a share of the profits of the works constructed with their money. By raising these provincial loans for particular works, the Government hoped to draw out local resources which might otherwise remain latent, and to promote the success of the works by giving Debenture-holders a pecuniary interest in them and taking advantage of their knowledge of native habits and wants.

The first provincial loan of the nature contemplated by Government was raised about five and-a-half years ago for the construction of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway in the North-Western Provinces; and the experiment was repeated in the cases of the Ghazipur-Dildurnagur and Bankipore-Gya Railways. The success of these loans induced Sir John Strachey to believe that the principle of raising local loans for the construction of particular works, may with advantage form part of the established loan policy of the Government of India. But in doing so, he ignored or overlooked one important consideration, *viz.*, that the acceptance of the shares by native capitalists of the Muthra-Hathras, Ghazipur-Dildurnagur, and Bankipore-Gya Railways was not a little due to official influence. The new loan policy, so far as the raising of local loans for the construction of particular works is concerned, has utterly collapsed, as persons acquainted with the actual condition of the country knew that it would be in the case of the Cawnpore and Farrakabad Railway. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, soon after the announcement of the new loan policy in the pages of the Financial Statement for 1879-80, invited with the sanction of the Government of India, "subscriptions to a provincial loan of Rs. 35,50,000 in the several districts of the Agra, Allahabad and Rohilkhund Divisions, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st of July and the 1st of January." The subscription list was to close on the 15th of May last, when collectors were to submit a statement, shewing the total number of subscribers and the total amount subscribed. Collectors did their utmost to induce native capitalists to take up the loan but no amount of official influence could wring such a large sum as 35½ lakhs of rupees from the moneyed people of the Allahabad, Agra, and Rohilkhund Divisions. So the policy of raising the whole sum required for the construction of particular works out of local capitalists, has signally failed in the first case it was tried, in spite of the best exertions of district officers to make it successful.

The truth is, that no native capitalist in the Mofussil would like subscribing to a loan bearing interest at 4 per cent; and that official pressure, how high soever it might be, would fail to extract such a large sum of money as 35½ lakhs of rupees from a limited tract of country. Nothing could be a greater mistake than the belief that the provincial loans are readily taken up. The Government should clearly understand that an investment yielding such a small return as 4 per cent., can have no attraction whatever in the eyes of native capitalists in the Mofussil. It is undoubtedly true that "high interest and insecurity go together;" but then 12 per cent. is by no means *high interest* in this country. The rate of interest depends upon the amount of capital existing in a country. The amount of capital in India seeking investment is not large, and as a matter of course, rates of interest rule high. It may be broadly stated that what three per cent. is in England, 12 per cent. is in most parts of India. Native capitalists do not find the slightest difficulty in obtaining 9 to 12 per cent. on unexceptionable security—the security of land which cannot run away. Government stock is a favorite mode of investment with only such capitalists in the Presidency Towns as cannot obtain a more profitable employment for their money. No native capitalists would *voluntarily* subscribe to undertakings like provincial light railways, which at best promise 5 or 6 per cent. The local loan scheme succeeded in the case of the Muttra-Hathras Railway, because the subscriptions "invited" did not come up to more than 3 lakhs, and of this amount more than one-half was taken up by one individual—the well-known millionaire Seth of Muttra. The small capitalists on whom shares were thrust were only too glad to get rid of them at the first opportunity at any sacrifice. While four per cent. Government Promisory Notes were selling at a premium of 5 or 6 per cent. the shares of the Muttra-Hathras Railway, changed hands at rates of discount varying from 15 to 25 per cent. How is this remarkable phenomenon to be accounted for? Does it not prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that pressure had been exercised to induce capitalists to subscribe to the loans? It is curious that the Government, in inviting subscriptions to a loan of Rs. 35½ lakhs for the Cawnpore and Farakabad Railway, believed that native capitalists would voluntarily take up a four per cent. provincial loan at *par* while four per cent. Government stock was selling at 93. Have our rulers really lost their common sense? It may be urged that subscribers to the loan had the prospect before them of participating in the profits of the line. But this prospect is considered by the bunyah to be so remote that it does not enter into his calculation, more especially as the holders of shares in the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway have not as yet received a farthing in addition to the guaranteed four per cent. interest, although the line has already become wonderfully successful. There is an impression among the people, rightly or wrongly, that as the earnings of Light Railways constructed with local money will rise, the Government will increase their working expenses by employing high paid Europeans, so that no profits would be practically left for distribution among share-holders. We would wish the Government to understand clearly that local loans carrying four per cent. interest are not voluntarily taken up by native capitalists; that compulsion must be resorted to to induce them to do so; and that when the amount wanted is large, as in the case of the Cawnpore and Farakabad Railway, no amount of official influence would wring the necessary funds out of local capitalists. We hope the policy of raising provincial loans for the construction of particular works will be abandoned, now that it has utterly collapsed.

PAUPERISM AND TERRITORIALISM.

THERE is a knot of Indian officials, who seem to think that there is no salvation for the poor of this country without a poor-rate. They will do well to study the working of the poor-laws in the United Kingdom. In a remarkably lucid and thoughtful article in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. F. Barham Zincke has discussed this subject. He traces the ills, to which the agricultural population of Great Britain are liable, to the poor-laws alone. He says : "It would be difficult to exaggerate the social and economical effects of these laws. Their administration is a department of the State, and the main concern of every parish in the kingdom. No Englishman is exempt from the effects

of their action, either as a contributor to, or as an actual or prospective recipient of, the fund of many millions of pounds they annually levy. They are never far from the thoughts of all the wages-receiving part of the community, and more than all the other enactments of the statute-book together influence and shape their lives. And no wonder, for these laws have, in effect, been saying for three hundred years to the working classes that there is no reason why they should toil, and deny themselves, and save for the purpose of acquiring property in land, or why they should trouble themselves about the removal of difficulties that have been put, or have sprung up, in the way of their acquiring it. The country will always look after them, and when they are in need will support them out of the produce of the land and from the property of the rich. There is no reason why they should not spend in eating and drinking, or in vice, or in any way they please, all their earnings, for when sickness, or accident, or old age overtake them, they have only to apply to the administrators of the law, and they will be relieved. If wages cannot be earned, they will be supported without wages; or, if wages are insufficient, their insufficiency will be made up. Medical attendance will be provided for them; when needed, board and lodging will be found for them; and when they shall no longer need the provision the public has made for them during life, they will be buried at the public expense. There is, perhaps, no other instance in the history of the world of a legislature having in this direct and effective manner discredited thrift, and to so great an extent founded the social fabric on the direct and inevitable demoralisation of the greater part of the community." These are pregnant words, and those nations, who have not yet brought themselves under the so-called beneficent influence of the poor-laws, ought to ponder over them. Mr. Zincke continues: "The vast disparity of conditions, which has now come to be the very governing fact of English life, is ultimately referable to our poor-laws. For three centuries they have been demonstrating to the labouring class that they can exist without property; wages, with the rate to fall back upon on any failure of wages, or on any emergency of any kind, being sufficient for all the requirements of life; and the labouring class have found that it is so. They have, therefore, gradually ceased to make any effort to acquire and even to have so much as a thought about acquiring, property in land. They have become content to see themselves practically shut off from its acquisition by laws which permitted the settling and charging of land, and the piling up of obstacles in the way of its transfer. Had there been no poor-law here, then instead of the creation of difficulties that have the effect of hindering the peasantry from obtaining land, whatever difficulties might have existed would, as has been done elsewhere, have been removed for the very purpose of facilitating their obtaining it. A country must have a peasantry, and the peasantry must have the means of living; and if there had been no poor-law, the possession of land would have been the only general, secure, and permanent means of enabling them to live, for that is not to be found under all the circumstances of life, and the ever-recurring contingencies of seasons and trade, in wages. Had the requisite facilities existed in this country, and had the peasantry felt the necessity, as they must have done when it was a question of life and death, of availing themselves of these facilities, the land would then have been divided on this side of the silver streak in much the same fashion as the other side." This is perfectly true. The writer supports his conclusions by citing the example of France. We can back him with our experience of India, to which we will come by and bye. The writer remarks:

"In organized communities the possession of property is almost essential to the exercise of freedom, and in all stages of civilisation the possession of a home is quite essential to the education of humanity. But our land system has made the agricultural labourer almost entirely propertyless, and of all people upon earth, from the most barbarous to the most civilised, the most homeless. As to property, he possesses no more of all that this world is capable of supplying to man, than a very scanty store of poor clothing and a very few pieces of rickety furniture. Could a slave possess less? As to what stands for his home, it is a tenement often unfit for human habitation, from which, such as it is, he may at any moment be ejected at the will, even through the exercise of the merest caprice, of his employer, and for the improvement of which—often very much needed—he has not the means, or, should he have the means, is precluded from the motive for using them because, under existing circumstances he would only be improving another man's property. If this can be called a home, it can only be in the sense in which the tenement occupied by a slave may be regarded as a home to him. There is something exclusive and sacred in the idea of a home, because without it the true life of the family is impossible. If there are such things as natural rights, the home is as much the right of the family as life is of the individual. And how can that be a home, especially among the poorer classes, which does not belong to the family, but to another, who, at the promptings of his supposed interest, or of any kind of impulse on which he may choose to act, may expel the family from it? The most potent and the most abiding of all educating influences is the ever-present desire to secure a home, and to make it in all respects as good a dwelling-place as possible for the family. That a man should impose on himself hard work and hard saving in order to spend for this purpose is an exhibition of morality and religion in their most genuine form. To have a home which is no home, which cannot be regarded with these feelings, which kills these motives, which cannot be employed for these purposes, which deprives a man of this training, which interdicts the education nature intended for him, is to be in a position which—although it is what English law has created for millions of Britons and on British soil—has upon its face something of the badge of slavery, not a little of its character, and a great deal of its effects."

In this respect India is certainly far better off. Take Bengal for example. Here estates are territories, the landlords are territorial lords, but at the same time almost every cultivator has a plot of land which he can call his own, which is his home, which goes down to his posterity, if he only pays rent. The land is sub-divided, and the sub-division is almost infinitessimal; the system of subinfeudation has certainly disadvantages; it divides the fruits of agricultural labour among many mouths, but it serves to feed every mouth. The people here as a body are an agricultural people, and the land serves to support them all. The proprietory right in the land belongs to the landlord, but that right means only the right to receive rent. It is divided among a number of persons who have a kind of sub-proprietory and occupancy rights, who directly or indirectly cultivate the land, and who enjoy the fruits of their capital and labour, subject to payment of rent to the superior landlord. The latter has the right to enhance rent, but it is so much hedged in by limitations and conditions that practically the enhancement of rent through the process of the law has come to a dead-lock. How far it is equitable to thus restrict the proprietory right of the landlord is a question which we do not propose to discuss here. One thing is, however, clear. The wide distribution of the interest in land among the community in this country in one form or another saves the nation from pauperism, such as exists in the United Kingdom, and dispenses with the necessity for the poor laws, which obtain there. In other parts of India peasant proprietorship avowedly exists. There the settlement laws of Government have unfortunately reduced the people to a dead level, which leaves them little to spare in times of unforeseen calamities after meeting their daily wants. The absence of an intermediate class of superior landlords, who serve as a sort of buffer between the people and the Government in Bengal, is a social, economic, and political disadvantage of a grave character for the rest of India. But the land-laws of India enable the people to have what is called a home, and if the land-assessment be moderate, they need not feel the pressure of high prices. Mr. Zincke says: "Of all the topics of self-laudation we resort to, perhaps the one we insist on with the greatest frequency and the greatest complacency is the number and vast aggregate amount of our charities. But, if the reason of this English fact were understood, the frequency of the reference and the complacency out of which it arises, would be somewhat diminished. Our charities are numerous because they are needed, and they are needed because there is in this country one of the richest nations in the world side by side with the most helplessly destitute nation in the world. Under, therefore, existing circumstances there are other reasons, besides those of humanity, why the rich nation should help the poor nation. What is peculiar in our charities arises out of what is peculiar in our English system." This remark is most appropriate. If the laws of a country contrive to make the nation poor, and throw the wealth into the hands of a few, these few have an obligation upon them to maintain the many, who are thus defrauded of their just dues.

The result of the landed system and poor laws of England has been that the people of the United Kingdom have become more and more dependent upon foreign nations for food-supplies. In California and Oregon, and in the illimitable north-west of the United States, in Canada, in South Australia and Tasmania, and in India—we do not include Europe—wheat is now being largely and systematically produced for the English market. Even butcher's meat is being imported from America. As regards minor produce the foreigner has entered the English market. The English people are now getting from abroad a very large proportion of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, &c. No wonder then that there is distress among the agricultural population of the United Kingdom. The subject engages the anxious attention of English statesmen and politicians. A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the subject, and we look forward with interest to its enquiries and conclusions.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING ominous paragraph is communicated by the Press Commissioner: "Telegraphic communication with Mandalay has been interrupted for the last nineteen days." What does this mean? Is a war with the King of Ava brewing in the political horizon?

LORD LYTTON'S administration is destined for more reasons than one to mark an epoch in the history of British rule in India. Not the least is the fulfilment about to be made of the pledge of the more extended employment of natives in the Covenanted Civil Service. For more than nine years the Parliamentary statute on the employment of natives in the Civil Service has remained a dead letter. Some endeavour was made by Lord Northbrook to give it effect, but it proved abortive. But Lord Lytton has been earnest in this matter from his arrival in this country. His Lordship emphasized the just demands of the people of India on this subject in his memorable Delhi Assemblage Address. Since then His Lordship has been in constant communication with the Secretary of State. At last the long-looked-for despatch from the Secretary of State, we are credibly informed, has arrived. Lord Lytton had recommended that one-sixth of the Civil Service appointments on two-thirds pay should be given to natives, and these recommendations we learn have been accepted by the Secretary of State. This is a fair compromise, and our countrymen ought to feel deeply grateful to Lord Lytton for this valuable concession. The reduction of pay is a *sine qua non*, and we ought to acquiesce in it without murmur. There are two strong reasons for the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State, 1stly as children of the soil they have a natural claim to service in their own country, and 2ndly their employment would conduce to economy. Nothing could be harder or more unjust than that Indian youths seeking admission into the Civil Service of their country should be required to cross ten thousand miles of ocean-way in order to qualify themselves for service in their father-land, and this point is now conceded by English statesmen and administrators. The other point ought to be conceded by our countrymen. It cannot be denied that on grounds of equity the native cannot claim the same rate of pay for service in his own country. We only regret to learn that the appointments will be made not by competition but by nomination. We are afraid that if any thing will bring discredit on the experiment, it will be the system of nomination. May we venture to ask for the early publication of the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject?

A CORRESPONDENT asks what step will the Bengal Chamber of Commerce take to notify to the Government of India that that body does

support its Committee and President in the iiews they had expressed regarding the License vax and the Famine Fund. The Governor General ..tn Council had stated that "His Excellency in Council does not believe that such language is approved by a body of gentlemen like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce." The recent votes of the Chamber shew that the members do approve what their Committee and President had said and done. In the ordinary course of business the Chamber ought to communicate to the Government of India the statement of the Committee we noticed last week and the result of the votes, for it owes a reply to Government. We hope the reply will be published for general information.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that the announcement that Mr. F. R. Cockerell is about to leave India without a successor being named "looks ominous." Our contemporary seems to so far agree with us that the additional membership of the Governor General's Legislative Council is an arrangement more for the convenience of the officers concerned than for public good. He says: "It is no doubt convenient to have a comfortable sort of anteroom to the Temple of Fame, in which deserving public servants, temporarily displaced from high office by such circumstances as the return of permanent incumbents or the cessation of public calamities may be sheltered from the inclemencies of the season and the chill breeze of popular disregard. In this apartment Mr. Batten has stretched his limbs; here Mr. Thornton paused a brief space before replacing the mantle of the Star of India by the judicial ermine of Lahor; to hither last, and by far strangest of all, has come a military engineer Sir Michael Kennedy, heated from the pursuit of famine, to quench his thirst in deep draughts from the sacred hands of Themis." Again: "Mr. Batten's abilities are well-known, and we trust that a wider and more congenial field will be opened to them. What function Sir Michael Kennedy is to perform we know not. He would probably be ready, at the behest of Mr. Stokes, to ply his pick-axe against the ruins of regulations, or to wield his sword against the enemies of the sorely-mangled trusts and easements. But these implements had perhaps on the whole best be left outside the Council Chamber, and in the name of the "patient millions" of India we humbly ask that Sir Michael may be instructed to enjoy his pension in silence and repose." We have been the first to advocate the abolition of Additional Members of the Governor General's Legislative Council, but if the other members are to be retained, it would be the height of injustice to deprive Bengal of its representative. Our contemporary remarks:

> We are prepared to admit that one representative for Northern and Central India would be sufficient, and that an officer who has served between Agra and Banares can bring to the Legislative Council all the experience that is really required for Panjab and Oudh as well as for the Central Provinces and Behar. But we insist that such an officer must be entirely unfitted to construct, or advise on, measures affecting this the wealthiest province in India. It is absolutely essential that there should be on the Council a man thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities and requirements of Bengal. It may be urged, and justly, that this is the time for economy that the Legislative Department offers branches and undergrowth of unparalleled luxuriance to which the knife and sickle of retrenchment should be applied; and that with its member of the Supreme Council, its Secretary, its Deputy Secretary, its Assistant Secretary, its Officer on Special Duty, its hordes of clerks and reporters, and its shoals of non-official members, it could well spare one additional member. This we readily admit; and we will cheerfully support any proposal to send Sir Michael Kennedy back to the construction of embankments and bridges, to reserve one appointment only for Northern India, and to reduce the Secretariat staff. But we can support feasible reforms only, and we submit that retrenchment should not begin by depriving Bengal of a representative, while appointments, such as we have indicated, are maintained.

We cannot conceive why Bengal should be singled out for reduction, while the other provinces will enjoy the plums. Is it because a Bengal paper has advocated the abolition of the Additional Members?

IN CONNECTION with the above we have heard a curious rumour. It is said that the office held by Mr. F. R. Cockerell will not be abolished but that some favorite will be appointed to it, who has not had the remotest connection with Bengal. Can this be true? In these days of Strachinanity we do not know what may not be true. Bengal, its people and rulers, since the days of Lord Lawrence, have fallen upon evil days. The Governor General is surrounded by men from the North West and the Punjab, and he does not consequently know the Bengal men. Then the Bengal Civilians have been nurtured in the traditions of enlightened and progressive rule, which do not chime with the narrow ideas of the North West and Punjab officials, and they do not consequently find favour with the "powers that be." They are too outspoken and too independent to suit the Punjabized atmosphere of the Government of India. We must confess that the Bengal Civilians must partly thank themselves for their present unfortunate situation, for if they had been sufficiently spirited and demonstrative, their just claims could not have been ignored. Now that Sir Ashley Eden is at Simla, we hope he will explain to the Viceroy the grave injustice which would be done to Bengal, if she were made to be represented by an officer who has never seen it, far less served in it. Lord Lytton cannot have any personal feeling in this matter, and as the responsible ruler of the empire he ought to look with an impartial eye upon the claims of all the provinces. We have ventured to name Mr. O'Kinealy as the most eligible officer to succeed Mr. Cockerell. His abilities and talents, which are indeed of a very high order, are well known to the Government of India, and to overlook his claims would be a gross injustice to him personally, to the service of which he is an ornament, and to the province to which he belongs.

IS THE PIONEER the *confidante* of Lord Lytton? Our Allahabad contemporary says: "By the immediate re-election of its Committee—which had resigned *apropos* to the Viceroy's rebuke of Mr. Yule—the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has endeavoured to assure the public that it is not entitled to Lord Lytton's good opinion any better than its President." How has our contemporary come to know this unless he be in the special confidence of the Viceroy. He says, "the public generally, in the first instance misunderstood the remarks in Sir John Strachey's budget speech, and took them as applying to the past instead of the coming twelve months." Whose fault was that? If Sir John was incomprehensible, were the public to blame because they could not comprehend him? But there has been no "budget-speech" this year. It was the Resolution of the Government of India from which the public drew their own inferences. Did not the Government in that Resolution state that the Famine Fund had ceased to exist, that while the nett produce of famine taxation amounted to more than a million and a half about half a million had been spent on famine, and the balance in other ways, and as these facts were clearly stated in the Resolution, were the public to blame for accepting the statements therein contained? And yet the *Pioneer* writes in this fashion: "What can be done with people wilfully blind to patent facts? Last year's taxes were applied to the creation of the appointed surplus and the reduction or prevention of fresh debt. This year's famine taxes would, under the first budget Sir John Strachey produced, have been applied to general purposes, but that budget has since been modified, so that the famine surplus will still appear at the conclusion of the account." And the so-called "rectification" has been done since the appearance of Mr. Yule's address. The *Pi* is candid enough to say:

> We are not defending the license tax *per se* be it understood nor the policy of the famine surplus nor the singular way Government dealt with financial situation in the beginning of this year producing a budget to be shortly afterwards repudiated as a temporary makeshift. But all criticism of these transactions is blunted by the awkwardness of such critics as Mr. Yule and his friends; and on this account, perhaps is the indiscreet attitude of the Calcutta Chamber chiefly to be deplored,

What is the moral the *Pioneer* inculcates? The Government may bungle as much as it may, do not expose it and call a spade a spade, if you do so you are not a "gentleman" and "not entitled to Lord Lytton's good opinion."

ON FRIDAY last an interesting little ceremony was performed at the Treasury Building. Mr. Waterfield, Comptroller General of Accounts to the Government of India, handed to Babu Shama Churn Dey the *sanad* of Rai Bahadur. The officers of the different branches of the Financial Department assembled on the occasion to witness the ceremony. Mr. Waterfield in a neat little speech congratulated him on the honor conferred upon Babu Shama Churn in consideration of his long and meritorious services, and bore his own testimony to the character of those services. He however regretted that in the discharge of his official duties he would not have again the pleasure in any case of difficulty of referring to "Sham Babu," whose familiar name always inspired confidence in the officers of the Financial Department.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner for the following:

> The Secretary of State has recently forwarded to the Government of Bombay and Madras the circular which has been issued by the Government of India to the Governments and Administrations of the Bengal Presidency, containing instructions regarding the appointment of Natives of India to an increasing majority of higher offices in the Uncovenanted Service, and of reserving the offices to which it is not desirable to appoint Natives of India, as far as is practicable for Covenanted Civil Servants, Officers of the Staff Corps, and persons appointed by the Home Government. Lord Cranbrook requests that the principles laid down in this circular may be applied also in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and that with the exceptions therein contained no person, other than a Native of India may in future be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last a copy of an Address of Col. H. S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society to the Arya Somaj of Meerut. It contains the following remarks upon the late Raja Rammohun Roy:

> The title of "the Luther of Modern India" has been given to other reformers, chiefly to the late Raja Rammoun Roy, but to whom is it so applicable as to Daya Nand Saraswati. Since he does not understand the English language, that I am now using, and as I will request Mr. Mooljee not o translate this portion of my remarks, I feel free to say wh't I now do in his presence. Rammohun Roy, was thoroughly a Christian convert when, with a heart bursting with joy lat having found what appeared so noble a religion, he went to England to see Christianity in actual every-day practice. The Vedas he had thrown aside along with hisjidoltary and superstitions. There was, then, nothing left of Hindoo about him, except the dress, his language and his complexion. In London his great heart broke with grief when he saw what a living lie practical Christianity was how totally the opposite of the ideal Christianity that the Missionaries in India had depicted to him. Where he had expected to see purity of life, sincerity of social relations, fervour of religious feeling, temperance and self-abnegation, he found a horrid immorality greed, pride, hypocrisy in religion as in everything else, an appalling prevalence of intemperance even among women and young children, and in almost every transaction and relation among men a shameless selfishness and attempts at over-reaching. This was the boasted Christian religion applied to every-day life. Miss Martineau, one of his biographers, tells us that the shock was so great that it broke his heart and he died in England.
>
> What is there of parallel between Rammohun Roy, and the great Protestant Luther, who beat in the strong walls of Roman Catholicism with the hammer of a dauntless and iron will? The Indian reformer and protestant was delicate and feminine, the German intensely masculine and combative. And to compare Rammohun Roy, with Daya Nand Saraswati the former repudiated the Vedas and aimed to set up a sentimental Christianity in its stead, while the latter aims (as Luther did in the case of his Bible) to re-establish the authority of the national sacred books, by stripping away the rubbihs that selfish priests have adulterated and covered them with. No my brethren there sits the man from whose labours, learning and courage will come the reformatory movement that is to purify and regenerate Hindoo theology.

We are sorry that Mr. Olcott attempts to unseat Raja Rammohun Roy from the high pedestal he occupies. He may rest assured that enlightened India will not accept Dayanund Saraswati, of whom we wish to speak with all deference, for Rammohun Roy as its spiritual teacher.

THE FOLLOWING report of conversations in the House of Lords *in re* "Bramin Kishen Dutt" gives the particulars of his case:

> Lord Stanley, of Alderley, rose to ask the Secretary of State for India for explanations with regard to the forcible shipment and deportation from London to Calcutta in April, 1878, of the Brahmin Kishen Dutt, an appellant to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by orders from the India Office, and to ask what compensation the Secretary of State intended to give him. The noble lord entered at some length into the details of the case, observing that Brahmin Kishen Dutt had an estate in the district of Goruckpore, of which he had been defrauded by a nephew of his, and that he determined to seek redress from the Privy Council. He accordingly arrived in England on Feb. 7, 1878, and, having no friends, was obliged to seek shelter in the Strangers' Home at Limehouse, from which he was taken after some time and placed on board the Queen Anne steamer, £15 having been paid by the India Office for his passage. He was, in fact, kidnapped and forcibly deported from England to Calcutta. He, how

ever, begged his way back again to the Strangers' Home in London, and obtained leave to be heard before the Privy Council on Saturday, June 14 last; but as both the First Court and the High Court of Allahabad had been agreed as to a matter of fact, the Privy Council could give him no relief, and he was refused any more food at the Strangers' Home until the officials were told that they would be held responsible for his death, when they gave him some food to cook. Now, he should like to know under what statute it was that the India Office assumed to itself the power to take away suitors from the doors of the Privy Council, and whether a donation of £200 from the Council for India to the home came from the pockets of the Indian or the British taxpayers, for if it came from the Indian taxpayers, the Hindoos would be indignant that it should be given to an institution which had nearly starved an old Brahmin seventy years of age.

Viscount Cranbrook said the Strangers' Home to which the noble lord had referred was he believed one of the best institutions in London. A great number of Asiatics came over to this country, some of whom on their arrival were unfortunately neglected by those who brought them here, and the authorities at the Strangers' Home did what they could in the circumstances to provide for them. It constantly happened that the India Office was asked to assist those poor people to get back to India, and he had a letter from Colonel Hughes, dated March 10 last, in which he stated that the Brahmin in question had come to the home, and that on being informed, he had no case to lay before the Privy Council, he expressed a wish to return to India, but that he had not the means of paying for his passage. Money was given to Colonel Hughes for the purpose of taking the man back to India and the man was sent to India. Many Indians came here with the supposition that if they presented a petition personally to the Queen, they would receive the relief which the Court that had adjudicated upon their claims refused. It was most important that these persons should be kept from any such supposition as that. Many of them had to be watched by the police to prevent them from forcing themselves into the presence of Her Majesty.

We hope the subject will not be allowed to drop.

REVIEW.

Jeebun Probhat, an Historical Romance of the times of Emperor Arungzebe. By Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.S., 1285 B.E.

We congratulate the author of the book before us on his happy conception of the plot of his story, which he has worked out beautifully. It is one of the few works of fiction in Bengali, which we have perused with unfeigned pleasure. We predicted on the appearance of the author's first performance that if he should cultivate his parts well, he would eventually prove a model writer of fiction in the Bengali language, and it affords us not a little pleasure to find that our prophesy is in a fair way of being fulfilled. Of course we have no right to quarrel with the writer for the direction of his own tastes, though we would have fain wished that he had made Dickens his model and not Sir Walter Scott. But the latter is always a safer model as it is easier to imitate him than the more popular English novelist. In compositions formed on the first model a few of the faculties are taxed, while there is comparative immunity from unpleasant criticism, which a description of current events and caricature of passing follies and weaknesses not unfrequently evoke. Comparisons are always odious, and we would therefore like to avoid them, but as Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee and Mr. R. C. Dutt excel in quite distinct branches of the same department of literary composition, we do not think we are overstepping the bounds of propriety in saying that the productions of the former have a more useful tendency than those of the latter. Mr. R. C. Dutt, however, yields to no writer of our day in the flights of his imagination, in the loftiness of his conceptions, and in the symmetry and consistency of the scenes and events unfolded by him. But he deserves high credit for a very valuable trait, which his performances in his mother tongue exhibit. The literary career of this writer proves what we never thought improbable, that it is quite possible for a native of this country to travel thousands of miles by sea, visit the seats of the highest civilization which this age can boast of, and yet not forget his nationality, not forget the language in which he was cradled, not forget the inmost thoughts and feelings of his countrymen and countrywomen. It is one thing to regret the mournful condition of our own nation and country and another thing to disavow our own nationality and country by the adoption of a foreign language, foreign costume, foreign habits and modes of living. We need scarcely say that Mr. R. C. Dutt is an English writer of no ordinary merit, but because he visited England he does not consider it a disgrace to cultivate his mother tongue.

In the compass of a single article we cannot hope to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the merits of the work before us; neither do we propose to present a sketch of the story, which is based on historical facts. But *en passant* we cannot refrain from remarking that even at his early age our author seems to have had bitter experience of plotting, intriguing, Iago-like pushing, worldly men. We admire his portraiture of Chundra Rao, though we wish he had avoided the platitudes regarding the class to which he belongs. There is greater effect in a vivid picture from which the reader may form his own conclusions than in a statement of commonplace truths. The outburst of patriotic love and admiration for the time-honoured custom of reading the Vedas and Purans in Hindu temples at celebrated shrines has our hearty sympathy (Chapter XIX p.p. 156 to 158).

Our author thus explains the object of his work:

"Reader! That we may take occasion to sing of the days of our ancient glory, think of the more modern feats of heroism of the Rajput and the Maharatta, is the sole end and aim of my betaking myself to the otherwise not very elevating aspiration of story-telling. If I have succeeded in rousing attention to those facts, I may say my efforts have been successful—if otherwise, cast off the book, the writer will not in the least be affected by it."

We can, however, assure our author that no reader however hard-hearted, will hastily cast off such a work as he has produced.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla, August 5th 13h. 30m.—The Kandahar report of the 5th instant states that Sirdar Sher Ali Khan has taken charge of the out districts, but the town and neighbourhood are not yet made over to him. The Herat road is again infested by robbers, and no more caravans have arrived. Cholera has diminished in the city, but has spread considerably to the south-west. The total to date among Europeans is seventy-five cases with sixty deaths.

8th 14h. 40m.—To-day's *Gazette of India* contains the Government despatch of 7th July to the Secretary of State transmitting a copy of the treaty of Gundamuck with the Amir of Afghanistan and sketching briefly the conditions of the frontier arrangements antecedent to the rupture of relations with the Kabul Government. It also explains the objects held in view when operations were determined upon against the late Amir, and submits a full report of the proceedings in connection with the war and negociations, terminating with the treaty. It shows what has been secured by the treaty and what may reasonably be expected to result acknowledges the services of the Khan of Khelat and commends the officers, military and political, concerned, and the troops, European and native including the contingents furnished by the native states.

MONEY MARKET.

(*August* 9, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	94	11	*a*	94	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	98	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	96	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4				p.	ct.
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	100	14	*a*	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	100	14	*a*	101	2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)...	Rs.	101	8	*a*		

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	,,	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	,,	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	,,	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
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,, Woma Churn Bose, Purneah	10	0	0
,, Issan Chunder Banerjee, Hardui	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 6, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Beechand Patnaik, Tehsilder of Ungool, Tributary Mehals Cuttack, is allowed leave for fifteen months on medical certificate, under Section 4 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Harradhun Ghose is appointed to act as Tehsildar of Ungool during the absence on leave of Baboo Beechand Patnaik, or until further orders.

Baboo Radha Kissore Sett is appointed, under Section 32 of the "Bengal License Act 1878," to hear objections to assessment in all the classes under the Act in the district of Nuddia.

Baboo Debi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector Second Grade, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, or until further orders.

Moulvi Imdad Ali, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector First Grade during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Sant Prosad, or until further orders.

Moulvi Imdad Ali is posted to the Jamoee division of the Monghyr district on being relieved from settlement duty.

Moulvi Nujeemuddin Ahmed, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Arrareah, Purneah, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector First Grade, during the absence on deputation of Moulvi Share Ali, or until further orders.

Baboo Shama Churn Das Sub-Deputy Collector Second Grade Sonthal Pergunnahs is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector First Grade, during the absence, on deputation of Baboo Bunku Behary Buxee, or until further orders.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Sonthal Pergunnahs is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector Second Grade, *vice* Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, and is posted to the Banka division of the Bhagulpore district.

Baboo Hori Mohun Sandyal, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector Maldah is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Debi Prosad.

Baboo Jogendra Chundra Bhunjo is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Shama Churn Das, and is posted at Doomka.

Moulvi Buzlul Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C.S., an extension of furlough for three months and a half.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having returned from furlough, is posted to the district of the 24 Pergunnahs.

EDUCATION.—Dr. G. Watt, Professor of the Patna College is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave from the 16th to the 30th July 1879 under Section 34 of the Code.

The Rev. Lal Behari De, Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed to act in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service, during the absence on leave, of Dr. G. Watt, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Nundo Lal Dey is appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Nundo Lal Dey will be ordinarily stationed at Netrokona.

The orders of the 7th ultimo appointing Baboo Rashbehary Bose to act as a Moonsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, are cancelled.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose will continue to act as a Moonsif in the district of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Sitikant Mullick, who was, under orders of the 11th June last, appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Uma Churn Dutt, will continue to act as a Moonsif in that district during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee or until further orders.

Baboo Sitikant Mullick will ordinarily be stationed at Baraset.

Baboo Jogendranath Ghose, First Moonsif of Perozepore, in the district of Backergunge, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days, under Section 43-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th August 1879.

Baboo Srigopal Chatterjee, a Moonsif of Soodharam, in the district of Noakholly, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

DEATH.

BOROOAH.—At Gauhati in his old residence, on the 19th July at 8 P. M., of piles and dysentery, Robi Chandro Borooah Esq., a well known and respectable man of Assam of the most ancient stock—aged 67 years.

WANTED an Overseer for the Julpigoori District Road Cess Committee, on a salary of Rs. 72 per mensem, including horse allowance from the 1st October 1879.

Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, will be received, by the undersigned till the 30th instant.

None need apply who have not passed the P. W. D. Overseer's Examination and served at least for a couple of years in the Department.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess, Julpigoori.

TO DRAFTSMEN.

WANTED for the Executive Engineer's Office Dacca, a competent Draftsman, Salary Rupees 40 monthly. None need apply who have not had experience in an Engineer's Office.

Copies of certificates, and a specimen of handiwork to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Dacca.

Dacca, 6th August, 1879.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

The Chairman has been pleased to extend the date of issuing the voters application forms up to the 15th August.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th August 1879.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund .now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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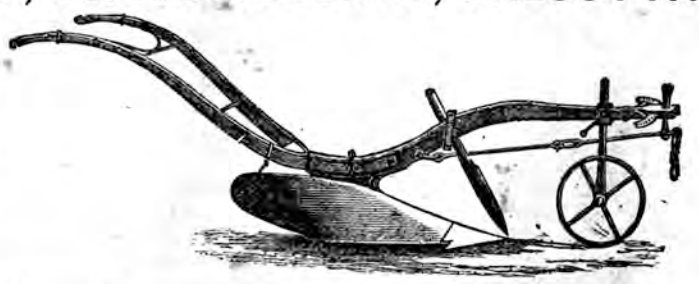

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R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th July 1879.

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